

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich
and Hong Kong

HERALD INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

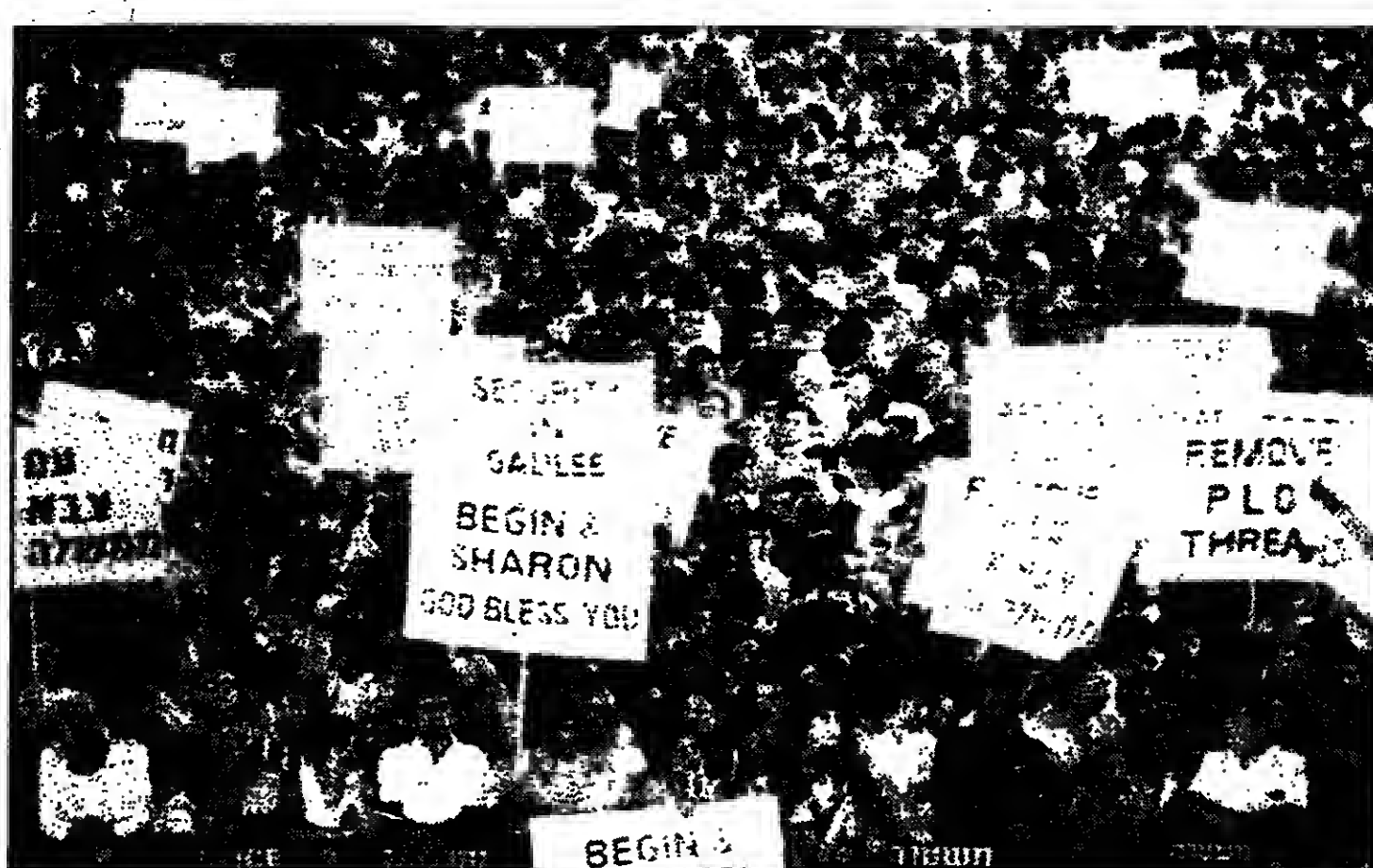
No. 30,920 LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1982 ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Note to China Reportedly Tells Of F-5s for Taiwan

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States has sent a high-level message to China that it will proceed with co-production of the F-5E fighter aircraft with Taiwan, well-placed administration sources have disclosed.
Some sources said Friday that the U.S. message was transmitted in a letter from President Reagan to the Chinese leadership and delivered in Peking by Ambassador Arthur W. Hummel Jr. in the past week. But White House officials would not confirm that the communication involved a presidential message.
U.S. officials said that although the president's latest action had been forewarned by an earlier decision six months ago, the administration was still braced for a strong reaction from Peking, which has strenuously opposed continuing American arms sales to Taiwan and warned of serious consequences.
[In Peking, the Chinese Foreign Ministry reacted cautiously Saturday to a promise by U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz to support the sale of defensive weapons to Taiwan. The Associated Press reported: "Our stand is consistent and is known to all." A Foreign Ministry spokesman said in answer to reporters' questions about Mr. Shultz's statement last Wednesday during his Senate confirmation hearings: "Foreign diplomats said the minister's statement was cautious and noted that China declined to launch a headline into a condemnation of the new secretary of state. There is no doubt, however, that China adamantly is opposed to arms sales, they said.]

Long Negotiations
On Jan. 11, the State Department announced that Mr. Reagan had decided to let Taiwan buy additional F-5E fighter planes but not more advanced aircraft. But long diplomatic exchanges with Peking were continuing, and internal debate within the administration had raised some doubts in conservative ranks, among others, about whether the decision would be put into effect.
Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Arizona Republican, along with other conservatives has been pressing the president to proceed on the F-5E issue to demonstrate the administration's commitment to fulfill provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act, passed by Congress to preserve the military supplies to Taiwan after the Carter administration established full diplomatic relations with Peking.
Senior U.S. officials said that the president had still not made a decision on notifying Congress that he had approved the F-5E deal with Taiwan. They said he was awaiting a report from Mr. Hummel on the "temperature" in Peking following the latest communications.
Last Wednesday, Sen. Goldwater used the confirmation hearings for Mr. Shultz to complain that the formal notice to Congress had been "delayed and withheld" and to press Mr. Shultz to support prompt action on the issue.
"Of course, a decision to send something up here will be the president's decision," Mr. Shultz said. "My advice to him would be to do it. But he will have to decide that."
The fact that Mr. Shultz was ready to make such a strong public statement was taken as an indication that Mr. Reagan had decided to break the long diplomatic logjam on the issue.
Thursday, Sen. Goldwater said he had been informed that the president had decided to continue arms sales to Taiwan "as they are needed." He called this decision a

defeat for those in the administration who wanted to "cave in to Red China and dump Taiwan."
Former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had cautioned the White House against unnecessary friction with Peking over arms sales to Taiwan and in effect had fought a delaying action against implementing the president's January decision to proceed on co-production of F-5Es.
But in the weeks before Mr. Haig's resignation, the White House had become increasingly frustrated with his approach and the delays it was causing. Eager to demonstrate to Congress that it stood by Taiwan, the White House wanted to send Congress a letter as soon as possible authorizing the Northrop Corp. to continue co-production in Taiwan of the F-5E jet.
The Reagan administration had already considered this a compromise concession to Peking because Taiwan had wanted a more advanced fighter, known as the FX.



A crowd filled a square in Tel Aviv Saturday night to support the Israeli war policy in Lebanon. Mayor Shlomo Lahat, a sponsor, estimated that 250,000 people attended, which would make it the largest demonstration in the country's history.

Israel to Await Talks Between Reagan, Arabs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JERUSALEM — The Israeli Cabinet agreed Sunday to wait until President Reagan has met with Syrian and Saudi officials on Tuesday before making any further decisions about how to get trapped Palestinian guerrillas out of West Beirut, an Israeli official reported.
Israeli officials reported that there had appeared to be a split in the Cabinet during deliberations over what to do next.
Many ministers accused the guerrillas, as well as Syria and Saudi Arabia, of stalling in the negotiations being conducted in Beirut by Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy in the Middle East, the official said.
"Some ministers felt the Cabinet should take an immediate decision on new measures to force out the Palestinian terrorists from Beirut," he told reporters.
"But a majority of the Cabinet agreed to wait until after President Reagan's meeting with the Syrian and Saudi foreign ministers in Washington on Tuesday," he added.
Prime Minister Menachem Begin warned Saturday that the guerrillas have fewer than 30 days to quit their besieged bases in the Lebanese capital.
Mr. Reagan and the new U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, are to confer with the Syrian foreign minister, Abdel Halim Khaddam, and the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal. The two foreign ministers represent the Arab League in the efforts to reach an agreement.
The Israeli officials said they believed the Saudis and Syrians were trying to persuade Syria to admit the guerrillas and their families.
The Syrians agreed about 10 days ago to accept the guerrillas but then changed their minds, the officials said Sunday.
One Israeli official said Mr. Habib had "again asked us to be a bit more patient and the government reluctantly agreed. But the ministers asked the prime minister to make it clear it will not tolerate Arab stalling tactics much longer."
Israeli officials also reported Sunday that no progress had been made in negotiations on getting the Palestinians out of Beirut and that it would be "unrealistic" for Israel to wait 30 days for diplomatic results.
Briefing reporters after the Cabinet meeting, officials said Israel was losing political ground and the Palestinians were gaining world sympathy as the negotiations dragged on without progress.

Foreign Policy Under Shultz Is Expected to Reflect Reagan's Ideology

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — From the outset, the foreign policy of the Reagan administration was driven by powerful ideological views and pent-up political forces, by people who felt that the overriding need was to blunt the Soviet challenge. Everything else — arms control, relations with allies, improving ties with developing countries — had to be subordinated to this end.
Former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. acted as if the only way to derail this locomotive was by throwing his body publicly on the tracks. The tactic worked until he overplayed his hand. In a way, his weaknesses, insecurities and assertiveness translated into bureaucratic strength.
One of the questions being asked about the new secretary of state, George P. Shultz, is whether his personal strengths, nonconfrontational style and willingness to be a team player will result in bureaucratic weakness.
In a recent editorial, The Wall Street Journal remarked: "The main fault we found during Shultz's five and a half years with President Nixon was that he did not defend his own principles strongly enough. A long-standing foe of economic intervention, he stayed on when Nixon in August, 1971, launched a disastrous policy of wage and price control. He did not even flinch when Nixon made him secretary of the Treasury and handed him the impossible tasks of trying to make the wage-price policy work."
The editorial came to the same conclusion that a number of White House officials were expressing privately last week: This will not be a problem since Mr. Shultz and President Reagan agree on almost everything.
Even if Mr. Shultz and Mr. Reagan agree on everything now, what will happen once the new secretary is enmeshed in the perspectives of the State Department?
Having to deal with the concerns of other countries has turned the heads of almost every recent secretary of state.
Another key question is whether Mr. Shultz arrived too late to make much of a difference in any direction.
These questions fill the present vacuum of uncertainty. It is simply not clear, for example, whether Mr. Haig often succeeded because Mr. Reagan feared to run over him or because Mr. Haig's arguments gave him pause.
By all accounts, Mr. Shultz is quite capable of having a fight, but without rancor and far from public view. As one who observed him at close quarters in the Nixon administration put it: "Somehow authority

Iran Claims Successes In Ground, Air Battles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Iran claimed further successes against Iraq on Sunday, indicating that heavy fighting close to their border was continuing.
A military communiqué said that in the latest operation inside Iraq, Iranian troops had destroyed two brigades and one battalion, killing or wounding more than 850 Iraqis and capturing more than 800. Tehran radio, monitored in London, quoted the communiqué as saying: Iranian forces had knocked out 116 Iraqi tanks and armored troop carriers.
Iranian fighters and helicopters raided targets inside Iraq, inflicting heavy damage and casualties, the communiqué said. It did not say when or where the latest operation took place, but the recent fighting has been concentrated around the Iraqi oil city of Basra, about 15 miles (24 kilometers) from the common border at the head of the Gulf.
The latest Iraqi statement, carried by the official Iraqi news agency, said 2,300 Iranian troops had been killed and a large number captured in the past 24 hours.
The speaker of Iran's parliament, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, in a speech before parliament, warned Sunday that Iran would take action against any Gulf states who supply arms to Iraq, Tehran radio reported.
He said the Gulf states need not fear Iran. His country has no territorial ambitions, he said, but "if truckloads of arms continue to go to Iraq then Iran will have the right to an appropriate response."
Mr. Rafsanjani's warning came one day after Iraq's deputy premier, Taha Yasin Ramadan, left for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, two Arab oil states that have supported Iraq in its 22-month conflict with Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, like Iraq, are Arab states governed by Sunni Muslims. They fear that a victory by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and the Shiite rulers of Iran will inflame revolutionary passions among the Shiite populations of some of the smaller Gulf states.
In Beirut, the newspaper an-Nahar reported that Iraq will abrogate its 15-year treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union unless the Soviet government fulfills its treaty obligations in the Iranian invasion.
The newspaper quoted unidentified Iranian forces, taking position in their trenches near Alwan, Iran, at the southern front. Tehran radio claimed Sunday that Iranian forces had inflicted further heavy casualties on Iraq.



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Shelling, PLO Raid Are Reported As Negotiations Continue in Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — Sporadic shelling broke out around West Beirut on Sunday and the encircled Palestine Liberation Organization reported a nighttime raid against Israeli positions as negotiations to end the siege continued with no apparent progress.
Beirut Radio said Sunday's shooting was intermittent and confined to the southern suburbs, where most of the estimated 6,000 PLO fighters are concentrated. Each side said the other fired the first shots.
The area has been largely quiet since a cease-fire ended furious artillery battles a week ago that killed at least 60 people.
Also Sunday, the Palestinian news agency Wafa said a guerrilla unit had struck Israeli positions Saturday night at Mansouriyeh, in the hills east of Beirut.
"Using rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons, the guerrillas destroyed one tank and a heavy machinegun position, killing or wounding eight Israeli soldiers. The guerrillas returned safely to base," Wafa said.
There was no immediate comment from the Israeli military command.
Efforts to end the conflict went on as the special U.S. envoy, Philip C. Habib, met with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan. Throughout the talks to prevent an Israeli assault on the capital, Mr. Habib has been the key link with Israel, while Mr. Wazzan has maintained constant contact with the PLO.
Mr. Wazzan told the English-language magazine Monday Morning in Beirut that two key obstacles were slowing the negotiations — the timing of the deployment of a multinational peace force in the city and the destination of guerrilla evacuees.
The PLO and Mr. Wazzan are insisting that the force be deployed before the PLO departs to protect West Beirut's population and the civilian Palestinians against reprisals. But Mr. Habib is said to be in favor of sending in the peacekeepers after the PLO's departure.
The United States, France, Italy, Greece, Austria and the Netherlands have agreed in principle to provide contingents to the force.
Hopes for a breakthrough in the talks are pinned on a meeting Tuesday in Washington between President Reagan and the Syrian and Saudi Arabian foreign ministers, Abdel Halim Khaddam and Prince Saud al-Faisal. It was originally believed that the trapped PLO forces would withdraw to Syria, but Damascus announced July 9 that it would not accept them.
Government sources also said they were still considering a PLO proposal that its fighters pull back temporarily to positions within Lebanon while final foreign destinations are arranged.
Mr. Wazzan also said in a magazine interview that he was "certain that Lebanon will not sign a unilateral peace treaty with Israel."



Speculation Growing in U.K. About Major New Spy Scandal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Members of Parliament are urging Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to make a statement on national security amid speculation that a major new spy scandal is about to erupt.
The requests have been prompted by reports of a serious breach of security at the nerve center of Britain's intelligence network, the government communications headquarters at Cheltenham in the west of England.
Radio communications between foreign governments and armed forces are relayed there by listening stations all over the world. The information is shared under an agreement with the United States and NATO countries.
On Thursday, Geoffrey Arthur Prime, 44, a Cheltenham taxi driver, was charged with unspecified acts of espionage over 15 years. Press reports said he had worked at the Cheltenham center from 1968 to 1978.
A Labor MP, Leo Abse, wrote to the government leader of the House of Commons Sunday alleging an official cover-up of a recent report by a judge on security.
Mr. Abse wrote, "Spy scandal succeeds spy scandal and still the government fails to honor

INSIDE

Launch Under Attack is a nuclear war strategy that is to many thinkers an anathema ranking out far behind preemptive war. But for a supposedly unthinkable idea, it has been much discussed of late.
Starvation as a means by which to extract Russia from the Soviet state may seem, at the least, ill-advised. But against the history of pressure tactics used to secure emigration, the recent rash of hunger strikes has a certain tragic logic.
When Angola achieved independence from Portugal, those bent on creating a new order wrote a slogan that compared their revolution to a bicycle. If you stop pedaling, you fall off. Seven years later, the wheels are still turning, although slowly.
American Tom Watson won his fourth British Open golf championship, beating South African Nick Price by a shot at Troon, Scotland. Bobby Clampett, the leader for the

British Railroad Strike Collapses As Other Unions Refuse Support

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — A two-week strike by Britain's locomotive engineers collapsed Sunday after it failed to gain support from other key trade unions. State-owned British Rail said normal service would resume Monday for its 1.4 million commuters and long-distance travelers.
The collapse of the strike was considered a victory for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who had backed British Rail's demand that the engineers accept changes in work conditions to upgrade Britain's deficit-ridden national railroad.
A formula for settling the dispute was reached over the weekend in long meetings involving the Trades Union Congress, British Rail, the engineers' union and the government's mediation service.
Union officials said the formula, a TUC proposal accepted by British Rail Saturday, called for the acceptance in principle of flexible

depots where they already have been posted.
The union's policy-making conference will be recalled with the recommendation to accept flexible scheduling and support introduction of the new system at the 265 remaining depots, the officials said.
The union had argued that British Rail's demand for seven- and nine-hour shifts would mean layoffs, while the company insisted the innovation would save \$68 million annually.
The TUC, a congress of the nation's unions, voted Saturday to insist that the locomotive engineers agree to scrap the eight-hour workday gained in a 1919 contract.
The TUC intervened after British Rail threatened to fire the 20,000 engineers and shut down the entire 11,000-mile (17,600-kilometer) rail network Wednesday. The congress feared the impact of a total rail shutdown on thousands of jobs in other industries.
 motive Engineers and Firemen, said his members were instructed to return to work at midnight Sunday.
Conceding defeat, Mr. Buckton said, "This was a battle which could not be won without the support and assistance of the whole of the trade union movement, support which was not forthcoming."
The issue at stake was whether the organized, trade union movement would allow the management of a nationalized industry to impose changes on its employees without their agreement.
"Throughout, British Rail's actions have received the full support of the government and now they have received the support of the finance and general purposes committee of the TUC."
Mr. Buckton accused Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, of assisting British Rail by refusing to support the engineers. The rail

Shultz Consults Kissinger in Day of Middle East Meetings

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz called on the Israeli and Egyptian ambassadors Saturday and met all afternoon with Henry A. Kissinger and other experts in an effort to develop a new, longer-range policy for the Middle East, State Department officials said.

An official said it is possible that Mr. Shultz may decide to ask Mr. Kissinger, a former secretary of state, or other prominent Americans to undertake a special mission to the Middle East.

Mr. Shultz "has the strong sense that patterns are shifting in the

Middle East and we'd be pretty dumb if we got stuck in the day-to-day middle over Lebanon and watched the chances drift by," the official explained. The new U.S. secretary of state, who was sworn in Friday, devoted his first full day in office to the Middle East.

He met Saturday morning for more than a half hour with Moshe Arens, Israel's ambassador in the United States, and had a later session planned Saturday with Ashraf Ghorbal, Egypt's envoy.

In a related development, an aide said Mr. Shultz has recommended that President Reagan name Kenneth W. Dam, a long-term colleague, to the No. 2 job at

the State Department, replacing Deputy Secretary Walter J. Stoessel Jr., who is expected to retire this year.

Possible No. 2

Mr. Dam, provost at the University of Chicago, worked with Mr. Shultz in the Office of Management and Budget and in the Treasury Department.

According to an Israeli diplomat, Mr. Shultz told Mr. Arens that he was the first ambassador invited by him to the State Department because he wanted to emphasize Mr. Reagan's continuing commitment to Israel's security. Mr. Shultz reportedly told Mr. Arens that despite the problems in the

Middle East caused by the Lebanese crisis and the Iraq-Iran war, there are opportunities for achieving a breakthrough and Mr. Shultz intends to try and take advantage of them.

Mr. Shultz visited Israel and other Middle East countries a few years ago with Irving S. Shapiro, then the chief executive officer of DuPont Co. Now a lawyer in Wilmington, Del., Mr. Shapiro was invited to take part in the all-afternoon session with Mr. Kissinger and others.

Another former associate at the session was Laurence H. Silberman, a San Francisco banker who served with Mr. Shultz when he was secretary of labor. Mr. Silber-

man has long been regarded as a candidate for possible high office in the Reagan administration.

The decision by Mr. Shultz to seek Mr. Kissinger's advice about the Middle East is such a visible sign that he intends to take more advantage of Mr. Kissinger's experience than had former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Admiration for Kissinger

Mr. Shultz has said in the past that he admires Mr. Kissinger's skills in foreign affairs, having served with him under Mr. Nixon. In his current book of memoirs, Mr. Kissinger said that "if I could choose one American to whom I would entrust the nation's fate in a crisis, it would be George Shultz."

Others who took part in the session that began with lunch and lasted through dinner, officials said, were Mr. Stoessel; Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs; Nicholas A. Veliotis, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs; Paul Wolfowitz, director of policy planning; Richard Fairbanks, who had been Mr. Haig's special assistant on Middle East diplomacy; Robert C. McFarlane, deputy director of the National Security Council staff, and Robert C. Ames, chief specialist on the Middle East for the Central Intelligence Agency.

One official said Mr. Shultz wants to get an appreciation of the present situation and the realistic possibilities. "He knows this is a crucial time for the region, but he doesn't want to become stuck with a desk officer mentality, becoming so engrossed in day-to-day decisions that the longer-range possibilities are lost," the official said.

Mr. Shultz will meet Tuesday with Prince Sand al-Faisal, the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, and Abdel Halim Khaddam, the foreign minister of Syria. They are coming to Washington to discuss with Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz the Arab League's concerns about Lebanon.

Mr. Reagan has sent letters to several Arab leaders including King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt asking for ideas about the evacuation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.



A Lebanese invalid rolls his wheelchair from East Beirut to West Beirut along a road closed to motor traffic by Israel and marked by holes dug by Palestinians for the quick placement of mines.

Israel Seems to Be Ready for Assault on Beirut

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — An impression is growing among Western military intelligence officers that the Israeli Army is prepared — if diplomatic measures fail — to root out the military elements of the Palestine Liberation Organization in West Beirut.

The PLO also has large stocks of shoulder-fired anti-tank weapons. The prospect of heavy casualties in city fighting is evidently one reason the high command in Tel Aviv has counseled caution. The army, an Israeli pointed out, is drawn from "the core of our us-

can overcome these Palestinian advantages. The idea of a heavy air and artillery bombardment appears to have been put aside for the moment, largely because in past operations of this type it has not sufficed to liquidate opposition.

Instead, they are thinking in terms of point-to-point advances, each advance covered by heavy fire from machine guns and mortars. These tactics demand a great deal from infantry, even infantry as well trained as that of the Israeli Army.

While accepting the seriousness of the military problem, Israeli sources emphasize that they see no hope of stability in Lebanon or in the Middle East generally until the PLO is eliminated as a military force.

Until that is done, they contend, the PLO will be a magnet for anti-Israeli and anti-American elements throughout the region, and the Soviet Union will continue to train PLO soldiers in platoon leadership, anti-aircraft technology and intelligence. The Russians, a Western intelligence source said, have made a minor military investment in the PLO but the result has been a force that has been able to keep the Israelis occupied for nearly two months.

Western intelligence sources believe that the Israelis now have the military resources for an assault on East Beirut should they choose to play this card. An Israeli armored brigade, which has a war strength of 3,500 men and 80 to 100 tanks, and a mechanized brigade, with 3,500 men and 36 to 40 tanks, recently moved into the battle zone.

One weapons advantage for Israel is its Merkava tank. The earlier fighting proved the effectiveness of this tank against Soviet-built T-72s used by Syria.

But in street fighting it would have a dual use. The Merkava is built to carry up to a squad of infantry for short distances and with a reduced shell load. In urban warfare the tank could be used to cross areas under fire, then unload its infantry behind the defenders.

Tanks have not been particularly effective in urban warfare in the past because built-up areas provide cover for anti-tank missiles and guns. In 1956 the Soviet Union sent tanks into the streets of Budapest during the Hungarian uprising and lost many to gasoline bombs thrown from windows and roofs.

Lebanese Refugee Center Facing 'State of Chaos' as Food Runs Out

By Marvin Howe
New York Times Service
BAALBEK, Lebanon — The main refugee relief center for eastern Lebanon is out of food.

"We have to admit we're in a state of chaos," said the chief of the center, Ali Kanaan. "The refugees are hungry and impatient, and all we have to give them is cooking oil and soap."

Mr. Kanaan, a Lebanese government official, said international aid is needed desperately.

As he spoke, a crowd of angry refugees banged on the doors of the center demanding food, milk and medicine. The day before, refugees broke into the center's storehouse, and carried off finding it empty, accused the relief workers of stealing the goods.

providing Israel with the most advanced arms and against other Arab countries for what they see as a lack of concern.

Israeli Aid Supplies

BEIRUT (AP) — The Israeli Army has eased its blockade to allow regular, small supplies of food and medicine into West Beirut, but the need for aid is increasing as the siege of the Palestinian-controlled half of the capital enters its sixth week, an official of the International Committee of the Red Cross said Sunday.

"We are dealing with 80,000 to 100,000 displaced persons, and that's not all of them," said a relief coordinator, Jurg Detschler. "Every day there are new ones, and to find them is quite a problem."

"The problem now is not just displaced persons, but people living in West Beirut for a long time. They have no job, no money. In two or three weeks it will be a big problem."

No food shortage is apparent in the city. Stores still have stocks, and although fresh fruit and vegetables were scarce for a time, they are readily available now.

NEWS ANALYSIS

tion; when a soldier dies we are not losing simply a soldier but a mechanic, an experienced farmer, an accountant.

The possibility of heavy casualties among Lebanese civilians also causes concern. But Israeli sources do not believe these would be as heavy as specialists in the West estimate. They say that in urban warfare civilians soon learn to adjust by living in cellars or, during a pause in the fighting, fleeing to safety outside the battle zone.

The PLO would enter a battle for West Beirut with some advantages. It would be fighting in a built-up area that it knows well and in which the defender has an edge. Moreover, the guerrillas believe they are more experienced in urban warfare than the Israelis, who have not fought a city battle since 1967, when they seized the Arab sector of Jerusalem from Jordan.

The Israelis, displaying their customary confidence, believe they

"We have been fortunate," an Israeli source said. "We built this tank incorporating the infantry-carrying capacity. We have had to prove it on the battlefield. It works. We think it will work anywhere."

Mr. Reagan has sent letters to several Arab leaders including King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt asking for ideas about the evacuation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

WORLD BRIEFS

At the same time, Israeli intelligence reports emphasize that the PLO forces in West Beirut are better armed than they had expected. The Israelis contend that the Palestinian guerrillas have more than a million rounds of ammunition of all types and that they are equipped with Soviet-made 130mm rockets and guns. The rocket launchers are mobile and can fire 40 rounds in quick succession, then move to a new position.

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Total Put at 100,000

An estimated 100,000 Lebanese and Palestinians have fled to the Baalbek area to get away from the fighting in southern Lebanon and in Beirut, according to Mr. Kanaan.

Ruling Party Wins Election in Fiji

SUVA, Fiji — The ruling party of Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara narrowly defeated the Indian-led opposition Sunday in Fiji's general elections, which were marred by racial tension and charges of foreign intervention.

A record 87 percent of the electorate took part in the seven-day balloting that followed weeks of bitter campaigning between Sir Kamisese's mainly Fijian Alliance Party and the Indian-dominated National Federation Party.

Israelis Reportedly Defend Cluster Bomb Use

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — Israel was reported Sunday to have told the U.S. government it had not violated its agreement concerning the use of American-provided cluster bombs because they had been aimed only against military targets.

that Israeli radio was quoting directly from it or simply giving the gist of the Israeli argument.

[President Reagan said Sunday the administration has begun a major review of all the problems involved in the current Middle East crisis, including whether to send new shipments of cluster bombs to Israel, United Press International reported.]

Mr. Reagan made the comment on his return to the White House by helicopter after spending the weekend at the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md. Asked if it is a good time to review the question of further arms to Israel, Mr. Reagan said: "This is what is on our minds right now, everything to do with the Middle East and trying to find answers to that problem."

Private officials in Washington said the Pentagon had already ordered a hold on a new shipment to Israel of 155mm artillery shells that function like cluster bombs. Sources in Jerusalem said, "Israel used cluster bombs only for defensive purposes and against military targets only."

Israel in its reply was also said

Israel Defers PLO Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Habib has told Israel that 90 percent of the agreement has been reached and that the only major issue remaining was finding a sanctuary for the Palestinians, the official said. But Mr. Habib had made "no progress at all in the last four or five days," he added.

The officials said Mr. Begin had invited Mr. Shultz to visit Israel.

In his comments Saturday, Mr. Begin told the rally in Tel Aviv that Israel already had destroyed 90 percent of the guerrilla forces and stood ready to eliminate the remainder.

Without saying which U.S. officials he had been in contact with, the prime minister said he had heard last week from the United States that the negotiations on the Palestinian withdrawal would take another 30 days.

"I hereby declare the Palestinians in Beirut have not got 30 days," he told a cheering crowd.

An Israeli official said later, however, that Israel has set no deadline for reaching an agreement.

Mr. Sharon, who spoke just before Mr. Begin, said Israel was willing to grant "immediate temporary sanctuary" to the guerrillas in West Beirut.

Israeli Conditions

He added that only guerrillas whose hands were "not covered with blood" and who agreed to quit the Palestine Liberation Organization would be welcome in Israel.

They had been used "within the conditions laid down in the sale of U.S. arms," the Israeli government reportedly told Mr. Shultz.

No other detailed account of the Israeli reply was available here Sunday and it was not even clear

Used in 2 Areas

The Israelis are known to have used the weapon, which explodes above ground and spray hundreds of tiny bomblets over a football-field-size area, in at least two areas.

One was in the mountain Chouf region of south central Lebanon near Ain Dara just south of the Beirut-Damascus highway.

The Palestinian camps contain both civilians and guerrillas, most of whose families live with them. As the war progressed, however, most of the civilians were evacuated from the camps and took shelter in the city's center.

The Palestinians had been part of a secondary objective of forcing Syria out of Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley and indeed all of Lebanon. There were practically no Palestinian guerrillas anywhere in the Chouf region.

Washington Post correspondent Jonathan Randel visited an Arer camp in a mountain near Ain Dara that was hit by a cluster bomb during the Israeli drive through the area. The hospital was located just below the road where Syrian tanks and armor had blocked the advancing Israeli column.

The Israelis also used the cluster bombs in attacking the Palestinian camps in the southern outskirts of Beirut. In particular, western correspondents visiting the camp of Borj Borjeh in the first weeks of the war were given some of the bomblets as souvenirs.

The Palestinian camps contain both civilians and guerrillas, most of whose families live with them. As the war progressed, however, most of the civilians were evacuated from the camps and took shelter in the city's center.

Food Is Dispatched

In Damascus, Richard Gautier, head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said six truckloads of food from Saudi Arabia were sent to the Baalbek relief center Thursday.

"Things are getting under control and we expect the real needs of the refugees to be covered by the end of the month," Mr. Gautier said. He emphasized, however, that if the fighting gets worse in the Beirut area, there will certainly be a major influx of refugees to Baalbek.

In one school, 22 Lebanese families from the Beirut area are living in difficult conditions. None of them has enough blankets or mattresses. Ibrahim Shamass, a municipal employee, was given only two small foam-rubber mattresses and five blankets for his family of 12.

A group of 20 Palestinian families lodged in an unfinished three-story building are in worse condition. "We need everything — but mostly blankets, because if it gets cold here at night," said Sobhi Alkhalil, 22, who was breast-feeding his 10-day-old baby. She and her three other children came three weeks ago when the Israelis invaded Damur, a Palestinian settlement south of Beirut. The family is camped on the bare concrete with protection from the cold.

There is a militant atmosphere in the Palestinian camp on the outskirts of Baalbek, with nationalist music and progress reports on the fighting in Beirut blaring over the loudspeakers. The new Palestinian refugees are a bitter lot with many horror stories of Israeli occupation. They voiced anger particularly against the United States for

No Other Details

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Iran's Attack Provokes Little Concern at UN

By Frank J. Priol
New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS — Although thousands of troops are fighting on the Iraqi-Iranian border, the latest phase of the conflict appears to have stirred little alarm at the United Nations.

For almost two years, the United Nations was actively involved in seeking a negotiated settlement of the war, which began in September, 1980. A special UN envoy, former Premier Olof Palme of

Sweden, made numerous journeys about the Baghdad and Tehran in an effort to find a basis for a settlement.

But after Iraq's recent withdrawal to its borders and Iran's subsequent invasion, the diplomatic response has seemed relatively muted.

"I am amazed," said one member of the Security Council, which last week called for a cease-fire. "I am sure that foreign offices and departments of state around the

world are seriously concerned about the Iran-Iraq war, but this certainly does not seem to be reflected in the deliberations here."

A Different View

In contrast, the Iranian delegate, Said Rajab-Khorassani, said that far from there being too little interest in the Iraq-Iran war, there is too much.

He refused to discuss the military situation and insisted that any coverage of it served only to divert

attention from the real crisis in the Middle East, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

"That," said an African diplomat, "has been the Iranian position in recent days. They think that their war has been ignored by the rest of the world, particularly the media, for 22 months."

But when they think the war is in its final stages and is something they can handle themselves, they interpret this renewed interest as a feverish effort on the part of Israel and the United States to divert attention from the burning of Beirut and the possible annihilation of the PLO," he added.

A Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire and a withdrawal of troops to internationally recognized borders was unanimously approved last Tuesday, a day before an Iranian military force drove across the Iraqi border, intent on toppling Iraq's government and extracting war indemnities. "Do you expect us to fight our way to the border, then just shake hands and say goodbye?" asked Mr. Khorassani Wednesday.

Iranians Claim Further Successes in Iraq

(Continued from Page 1)

fied diplomatic sources as saying that Mr. Hussein's government has been disenchanted with Moscow's publicly declared neutrality in the war and its refusal to supply Iraq with arms.

The treaty, which was signed in March, 1972, provides for consultation and cooperation between

Somalia Reports Ethiopian Attack

NAIROBI — Somalia claimed that Ethiopian forces launched a new attack Sunday on the border town of Galdogob using Soviet-made tanks and artillery, but were driven back.

"The enemy has been defeated and is on the run," the official Somali press agency said in a dispatch to Nairobi. The press agency said the ground assault began in the morning but did not indicate how long the fighting lasted or whether there were any casualties.

EEC Members Queried on Expansion

BRUSSELS — The president of the European Economic Community Commission, Gaston Thorn, has written to the EEC heads of government asking them to list any problems they foresee in future Spanish and Portuguese membership, sources said Sunday.

President Francois Mitterrand of France asked last month that a list be drawn up of the problems that would be involved in EEC enlargement, which is officially scheduled for January, 1984. The request, seen by many country diplomats as a delaying action, reflected French concern at the impact of Spanish membership on its own economy, especially on French growers of Mediterranean farm products.

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The official Iranian news agency on Saturday quoted a newspaper interview in which the commander of Iranian ground forces, Col. Sayyad Shirazi, indicated that the Iranian thrust might reach as far as

Baghdad to overthrow President Saddam Hussein.

Iran's attention and target is to find a route to reach Jerusalem," he said. "It may pull us to move toward Baghdad."

On Saturday, Prime Minister Menachem Begin ridiculed Ayatollah Khomeini's vow to capture Jerusalem, saying Israel would scatter the Iranian Army "to the four corners of the earth." At a rally in Tel Aviv in support of the invasion of Lebanon, Mr. Begin called Ayatollah Khomeini "that old man in the east."

President Hussein on Saturday accused Tehran's Islamic rulers and Israel of collaborating in the Gulf war in a bid to destroy the region.

"The Iranian people today are the object of a Zionist conspiracy that brought the rulers of Iran to power, to blow up the region and push it back," Mr. Hussein said in a speech marking the 14th anniversary of his Baath party rule in Iraq.

Addressing the Iraqi armed forces, Mr. Hussein said, "Iraqi soil will remain sacred. Your struggle against the Iranian army is in defense of not only Iraq, but the entire Arab nation."

He also said Saturday that a summit of nonaligned nations scheduled for September would be held in Baghdad despite the hostilities with Iran, according to the Iraqi news agency. Both Iran and Iraq are members of the 94-nation nonaligned movement which is

Ugandan Troops Raid Major Guerrilla Bases

KAMPALA, Uganda — Government troops captured two men and a large quantity of weapons when they overran three major guerrilla bases on the outskirts of Kampala in an attempt to break anti-government resistance, the Sunday Times newspaper said.

The Defense Ministry said the camps, in the Mpigi district 25 miles (40 kilometers) southwest of Kampala, could accommodate 2,000 guerrillas, but it appeared the guerrillas had been warned of the raids and escaped. Uganda has

U.S., Others Renew Whaling Fight

BRIGHTON, England — The United States, Britain, France, Australia and the Seychelles joined forces Sunday for a renewed and probably bitter fight to outlaw the killing of whales in large quantities, and for a worldwide ban on killing scarce sperm whales.

In the past, Japan and the Soviet Union, backed by Iceland, Norway, South Korea and a small number of other countries, have been able to block bans on whale killing. But at this year's conference of the 35-nation International Whaling Commission, the anti-whaling forces appeared likely to get the three-fourths majority required under commission rules.

Hanoi Says Troops Leave Cambodia

BANGKOK — Vietnam has begun a partial withdrawal of troops from Cambodia, Vietnam's news agency reported Sunday.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach announced plans for the move on July 7 as a step in seeking a reduction in Thailand's support for Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations has demanded a total withdrawal of the estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops which invaded

From July 5th through August 27th, Monday through Friday, the International Herald Tribune will present the news in English at 10 a.m. on radio station RMC.

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Egypt Demands Pullout

CAIRO (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali of Egypt, in a message to Israel's foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, demanded Sunday that Israel withdraw its troops immediately from Lebanon, the official Middle East News Agency said.

In the message, handed to Israel's ambassador, Moshe Sasson, Mr. Ali said Israeli action in Lebanon dealt a blow to peace efforts.

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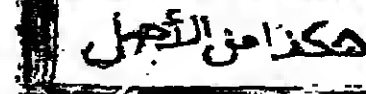
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Palestinian Refugees

From THE WASHINGTON POST:

What about the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon? To ensure that no PLO guns return to the border zone, the Israelis largely leveled six camps housing at least 20,000 refugees, and they are keeping the former inhabitants from returning. Further north, Israeli officials are setting up tents to shelter Palestinians displaced again. In the Lebanon, the PLO is a permanent presence, and they see a possible partner with whom perhaps to remove the whole Palestinian refugee population from Lebanon — several hundred thousand people.

On one level the Israelis have a point. Over the years, the Arab states have played on the nationalistic passions of the Palestinian refugees in order to keep the Palestinian-Arab camps open in order to keep the Palestinian-Arab grievance alive. Far larger numbers of refugees have been absorbed elsewhere. Relatively few of the refugees in the camps in Lebanon and elsewhere are not to speak of Palestinians who live productive lives in the diaspora, could be absorbed in the West Bank and Gaza even if those areas became a Palestinian homeland today.

As a nation at war, Israel can hardly be expected to cooperate in maintaining refugee camps. These camps symbolize and perpetuate the Palestinian grievance, spawn hate and provide breeding and training grounds for guerrillas. The camps in southern Lebanon, furthermore, helped the PLO to fire guns and deploy raiders directly against Israel.

There is nonetheless something profoundly troubling and wrong about Israel's approach to the refugees in Lebanon. The degree of Israel's responsibility for their or their forebears' first displacement from Israel in 1948 is arguable, but no one has given the Israelis a right to march across a border and uproot many of them within Lebanon, or conceivably from Lebanon, a second time.

Ideally, the terms of the refugees' life in Lebanon would be established and enforced

by the Lebanese government. Even before Lebanon's civil war of the mid-1970s, however, the Beirut government lacked the means to regulate the refugee flow and presence. Reconstituting a government is now a priority project, but success will be at best slow in coming. That puts a difficult burden upon Israel, the active power in the southern half of Lebanon. As long as it is in charge, it must demonstrate a humane respect for the civilian Palestinian victims of the latest turmoil. To be sure, the distinction between civilians and combatants is not easily made in the camps, where 13-year-old boys are known to be given Kalashnikovs. On Israel's success in making the distinction, however, a considerable part of its standing elsewhere will ride.

It remains urgent that authority in the parts of Lebanon swept by Israel be restored to Lebanese authorities, first to local ones and then, as fast as they are constituted, to national ones. In the interim, a new role awaits the United Nations peacekeeping units in southern Lebanon. Against determined PLO and Israeli forces they could not hold the line. But since the PLO as a military force has been reduced to a core group now negotiating its departure from Beirut, UNIFIL should henceforth be capable of doing a proper border-policing job. Without a PLO threat in southern Lebanon, Israel could have no possible reason to stay there.

The immediate answer to the plight of the refugees is for them to be sheltered and cared for under conditions posing no security threat to Lebanon or Israel, wherever the space and facilities are available. Certainly they should not be hustled and hounded and deprived of shelter by Israeli soldiers. The middle-term answer is for a Lebanese government worthy of the name to take the responsibility of a sovereign state for all people residing on its territory. The long-term answer to the problem of the refugees, in Lebanon and elsewhere, lies in a political settlement that allows the camps — and the grievance and wound that they embody — to dry up.

Starting Over at State

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The Reagan administration now has a secretary of state who knows his president and also the ways of Washington. On the path to unanimous Senate confirmation, George Shultz never once crowded his leader, ruffled Congress or misled other governments. In the place of the temperamental General Haig sits a confident, impressive diplomat.

But even Shultz does not really know how well he understands the world in which he suddenly finds himself, and he has less time to learn than any American foreign minister in memory. He joins a disorganized foreign policy team that has asserted too many ambitions without making hard choices. It has wanted both arms control and military supremacy. It has wanted strong allies and economic policies that injure them. It has wanted alliance with Israelis and Arabs without facing the problems between them. It has wanted Third World friendships and stability without paying much for them.

This term is too far gone for many creative new starts. And, as Henry Kissinger wrote, "The most difficult task for any secretary of state is to impose a sense of direction... Even someone who, like me, had spent his lifetime on the study of foreign policy — and whose hobby it was, to boot — was sometimes overwhelmed." To leave his mark, George Shultz needs to choose a few targets of opportunity. An obvious one is the Middle East, where he has been shrewd and quick. The most critical area is arms control, about which he has much to learn.

To the bargaining over Lebanon Shultz's first comments contributed a wise concern for "a central reality" — the fate of the Palesti-

inians. He offered to be an energetic partner in defining the rights of those who favor co-existence with Israel, and he signaled resistance to the Begin government's annexation of the West Bank. These views are not notable because they mark a change in policy; Shultz held firmly to the principles, even the language, that Israel, Egypt and the United States proclaimed at Camp David. But he was finally assuming Washington's responsibility for the "full autonomy" promised to Palestinians. And by thus forcing the pace of diplomacy, he may greatly strengthen moderates in Israel and the region.

Comparable activism could invigorate the strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, but on this subject Shultz clung hesitantly to his predecessor's ambiguity.

He repeated the misleading claim that "we stood still" during a decade of Soviet military buildup. He spoke of arms control as an "inevitably linked" to Soviet conduct. He blamed "diminished American strength" for Soviet expansion — without reckoning whether Afghanistan or Poland were Soviet gains and without factoring in China and the Middle East. Shultz has a humanist's appreciation of the risks of war. He is, by profession, a conciliator. But to stabilize the Soviet-American rivalry he will have to challenge the clichés in his military briefing papers, develop personal ties to the Soviet leaders and persuade the White House to let him assert workable strategies for arms control and trade.

If intelligence and temperament count, Reagan has a promising recruit. What would count even more would be for the president to recognize at last how badly he needs to let someone take charge of diplomacy.

Other Editorial Opinion

The Challenge for Begin

Whatever may be said for or against the scale of the invasion by Israel of Lebanon, it has already had important consequences for the future of the area.

First, it has devalued, if not destroyed, the Palestine Liberation Organization as a military force. Because security, or fear of the lack of it, understandably gives all Israeli thinking about a settlement with the Palestinians, this new situation should logically increase the chances of that settlement. Second, there seems to have been some hard thinking within the PLO itself. In the past, hints have been dropped by its representatives in private, but no formal and public statement has ever been made laying down the need to recognize Israel's right to exist. Last week a member of the PLO's National Council said publicly in London that the PLO conceded Israel's right to exist on a reciprocal basis in sovereignty and within secure borders.

For Israel now to admit the rights of the Palestinians to sovereignty and an eventual return to part of what used to be Palestine

would be a supreme act of statesmanship. It would, moreover, be in keeping with the Camp David agreement, signed by Israel, which explicitly foresees recognition of "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements."

Confronted with the more immediate problems of how to remove the remnants of the PLO from Beirut without blasting them out, and of where they should go, such a realignment of Israeli policy would be the most important development in Middle East politics for 30 years. Could and would Mr. Begin rise to the challenge?

— The Sunday Times (London).

The hope that Gaza and the West Bank will calm down once PLO pressure is relieved in the north may well prove unfounded, since second-class citizenship of a greater Israel is unlikely to be acceptable to many Arabs. But just as success in Sinai sowed the seeds of the Camp David agreement, so the Lebanon campaign just might lead to some kind of peace process in the north.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

JULY 19: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Hats Off to Hat-Lifting

PARIS — A reader writes: "An Austrian count is appealing to civilized society to abolish the hat-lifting salutation. If he lived in America or London he would not have to make this appeal. One of the great charms of Continental life is the hat-lifting politeness. How agreeable it is to have a Prime Minister or the butcher, whose bill you have not paid, thus salute you! In the first instance your friends thank you are somebody and, in the second, that your credit is good. I remember how surprised my old chief was when I saluted him in that way on my arrival in Kalama-zoo from Paris. Don't seal your hat to your head, but salute with it on every occasion. Yours, Little Chief."

1932: Lippmann Answers Hearst

NEW YORK — Answering the charges of William Randolph Hearst that the Lusane conference "was a crooked conspiracy by European confidence-men bent on robbing the United States," Walter Lippmann of the New York Herald Tribune replied that Hearst is not "big enough" to criticize Europe. "Hearst accuses European debtors," he said on the radio, "of conspiring to demand cancellation of their debts. There is no foundation whatsoever for the charge. What is being discussed is a lump sum cash payment to replace payments for the next 56 years. I believe the American people are more interested in real money next winter than in stage money for their grandchildren."

Ideas to Help Break Nuclear Deadlock

From Pugwash, 1982: Objective Spies in the Sky

By Flora Lewis

PUGWASH, Nova Scotia — There has been a strange cycle of public indifference to nuclear arms since the first two were dropped. Disregard at the world's failure to understand, Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein issued a dramatic manifesto in 1955. It led to a 1957 meeting of top scientists from East and West at the boyhood home of Cyrus Eaton, the industrialist who died in 1979. Thus was founded the Pugwash Conference.

For its 25th anniversary, the conference is here again. The two signatories of the Russell-Einstein document still alive, Linus Pauling and Joseph Rotblat, note that all those years, marches and United Nations conferences later, the threat is greater than ever.

And people are stirring again. The peace movement has never had broader support. Once again, East-West relations are cold and angry. The United States and the Soviet Union are talking in Geneva about braking the arms race, but are sustaining it at home.

Time is running out on even the chance of arms control, the scientists say, because science has made possible new weapons so much more accurate, so much faster and harder to detect that agreements may become meaningless.

There is not much point in calling for trust.

If there were trust, there would be no need for verifiable agreements, and no excuse for having atomic weapons at all.

Nor has public pressure yet brought tangible response. The words are there, but who can really know what they mean?

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev announced a unilateral freeze on deployment of SS-20s after the program was virtually complete. A few months later the United States said a number of additional Soviet missiles had been deployed facing Western Europe. Moscow said this was a lie. There has been no explanation.

The same problem weakens the call for an American pledge of "no first use" of any atomic weapon, such as Brezhnev has proclaimed. How can you tell, until it's too late?

Pauling, a twinkly-eyed veteran of declarations for disarmament supported by fellow Nobel laureates, urged a unilateral freeze on all nuclear arms by both the United States and the Soviet Union until they get around to a binding treaty. But nobody has defined the proposal. The United States would presumably abandon not only the MX, and all Cruise missiles and Pershing in Europe, but also planned Trident submarines and Minuteman improvements.

What would the Russians do? It is the underlying fear of discarding the nuclear shield that makes it so hard to blunt the nuclear sword.

The numbers game of balancing off missile for missile to set a level of security is clearly nonsense in a world that stocks 50,000 warheads with more than a million times the power of the Hiroshima bomb. And yet the awesome force of the bomb has maintained nuclear peace since 1945. Saturday morning's news reported on three full-scale wars (in Lebanon, Iraq and Somalia), two long, bloody guerrilla campaigns (in Northern Ireland and the Basque region) and a shattering new spy scandal in Britain. Peace is not at hand.

The dilemma of fear remains. In an early attempt to confront it, President Eisenhower proposed an "open skies" program so that America and the Soviets could see for themselves what the other was doing, with satellites and electronic intelligence. But nobody is reassured. The issue comes back to information — a way to know and judge what is being prepared, in order to weigh the self-serving counter-declarations.

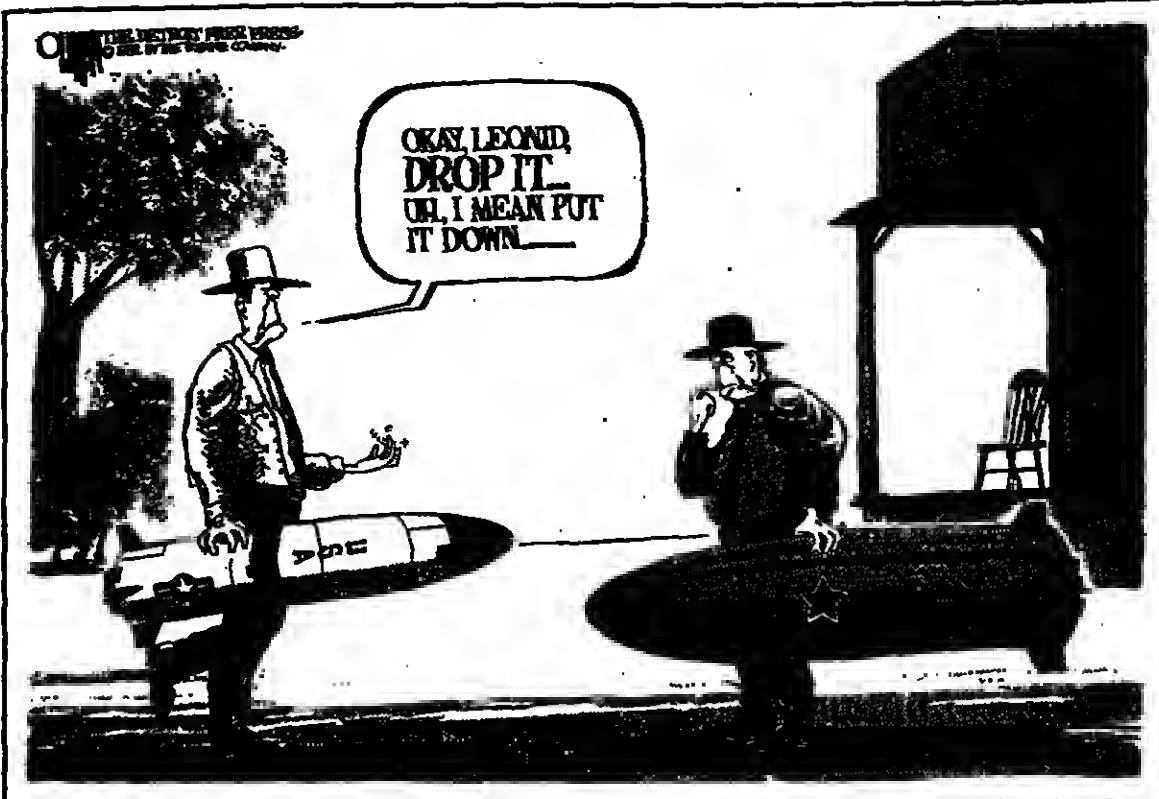
One of the most hopeful ideas engaging some

of the Pugwash scientists is what Australia's Sir Mark Oliphant calls "technological spying" by the middle powers. A lot of countries are now advanced enough to compete with the United States and Russia in monitoring preparations for war if they pool scientific and economic resources, although none could do it alone.

A group including delegates from Canada, Australia, France, Britain, West Germany, Japan, Austria and Sweden is to meet in October to work on further details, already set out in a report to the United Nations. The European satellite launcher Ariane would put their own spies in the sky.

The United States has opposed the idea on the grounds that ambiguous intelligence could be politically abused to confound the world even more. Given experience, Washington has a point if it is to be a UN operation. But the countries capable of participating could set up their own structure. An objective (which doesn't mean neutral) verification of super-power agreements and menacing moves would go a long way toward easing the question of what to believe. Then unilateral restraints could be monitored and the argument of balance better judged. It is something concrete to do quickly, worth more than talk.

The New York Times.



A Nuclear-Weapon-Free Buffer in Europe?

By John Edwards

The writer was research secretary for the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues.

VIENNA — Soviet and American criticism of the report recently issued by the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues has centered on its proposal for a battlefield nuclear-weapon-free zone starting in Central Europe and extending ultimately from the northern to the southern flanks of the two alliances. A width of 150 kilometers on each side was suggested for illustrative purposes only. This scheme would be implemented only in the context of an agreement on parity in conventional terms through mutual force reductions in Central Europe.

The idea's main proponent was David Owen, who, when British foreign secretary, had rejected the planned deployment of the neutron warhead and who has continued to warn of the dangers attached to massing short-range nuclear weapons on either side of the East-West divide.

The proposal was supported by two former prime ministers of NATO countries, Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway and Joop Den Uyl of the Netherlands, a former U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, an architect of West Germany's Ostpolitik, Egon Bahr, and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's special advisor on East-West relations, Robert Ford. It attracted considerable support from commission members from the neutral and nonaligned countries.

In short, the commission was convinced that the proposal represented a concrete measure toward denuclearization in Europe demanding a commitment of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact to actually reduce nuclear

weapons, as opposed to the mere declaratory nature of the no-first-use idea favored by Robert McNamara.

Not until the Palme commission's final session was it apparent that one member did not share the view of his fellow commissioners.

The Soviet Union's reservations were made known by that country's representative on the commission, Georgi Arbatov, who deemed that such an agreement would be of small military significance, would be difficult to negotiate and, perhaps more important, would create an unfounded impression of enhanced security.

Arbatov said, "could be quickly reintroduced into the proscribed area."

The American response — an assessment by the State Department, which took just a day or so to produce it — was couched in similar language. "Withdrawal weapons could be readily reintroduced into the zone in times of tension," the assessment said, and "a nuclear-free-zone agreement could contribute to a false sense of security instead of leading the way toward meaningful reductions."

If the limitation of these weapons would be of little military significance, their use in war would not.

Most studies of the consequences of nuclear war in Europe have been carried out in secrecy by governments. Still, the commission was able to see public reports of the results of

these analyses which give a rough idea of what the use of these military weapons might entail.

In 1955 a military exercise code-named Sage Bush was held in Louisiana simulating the use of 275 weapons ranging from two to 40 kilotons. Detailed results were not released, but it was concluded that the destruction was so great that no such thing as limited or purely tactical nuclear war was possible in such an area.

In the same year a second exercise, code-named Carte Blanche, was undertaken in Western Europe itself. In this case the use of 335 nuclear weapons was simulated, 80 percent of them on German territory. In terms of immediate damage in German casualties alone, and so excluding the victims of radiation disease and other secondary effects, it was estimated that between 1.5 and 1.7 million died and 3.5 million more were wounded. As a result of this exercise, Helmut Schmidt stated that the use of tactical nuclear weapons "will not defend Europe, but destroy it."

That thought is shared by many others. A recent report to the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate ("NATO Today: The Alliance in Evolution") says: "For most Europeans, the paramount role for the short-range systems is to pose the real risk of escalation and thereby link conventional defense to the prospective devastation of the Soviet

homeland. In this context, many observers believe that the current inventory of battlefield nuclear weapons is far in excess of either political or military requirements."

The Soviet Union and its East European allies have not only integrated battlefield nuclear delivery vehicles into units at all levels from the division upward, but have evolved a doctrine calling for their large-scale use to shatter enemy defenses and to prepare the way for exploiting operations by mobile ground and airborne forces. For its part, NATO regards these weapons as hedges against a Warsaw Pact conventional attack that would threaten major loss of NATO territory or forces.

The commission acknowledged the difficulties inherent in its proposal. But, then, when have arms control agreements ever been easy to reach? Would the problems posed be any greater than those encountered in Vienna at the force reduction talks?

The main aim of disarmament is to prevent nuclear war. The priority must therefore be to inhibit the use of those weapons likely to trigger a full-scale nuclear war or, at a minimum, devastate Europe.

As David Owen puts it in his introduction to the British edition of the report: "The significance of this proposal is that it tackles at the root the very doctrine of limited nuclear war. By removing the weapons, it reduces substantially the chance of the early use of nuclear weapons."

Yet the superpowers look on the idea with disfavor. Do they know something we don't?

The Palme Commission: Reagan Might Concur

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — In the 1970s, as a result of Vietnam, the idea spread that there was such a thing as liberal international opinion and that it could be rallied and brought to bear — on, invariably, the United States — by prestigious international commissions. So it was that on the eve of Ronald Reagan's election, a call went out to form such a commission on security and disarmament. Its purpose was to mobilize opinion against the hard-line currents that were rising in the United States.

This was the genesis of the commission, unofficially named for its chairman, former Swedish Premier Olof Palme. It included out-of-power Western liberals like Cyrus Vance and former British Foreign Secretary David Owen, neutralists like Palme, leftists like West Germany's Egon Bahr, Communists like the Kremlin's Georgi Arbatov and former Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz, and a complement of Third World figures.

Could the recommendations of a 1970s group like this would carry much weight in a U.S. political environment dominated by Reagan-style conservatism? A group rather like it exists. It is called the European peace movement and it has already affected Reagan, leading him to soften his statements on nuclear war and his policies on arms control.

Why did a former U.S. secretary of state take part, at the risk of assisting the Soviet Union in a propaganda exercise? After talking with Cyrus Vance, I think the answer is that out of office he is working for the same things he worked for in office.

He shows regret that the proposals for deep cuts in strategic arms that he took to Moscow early in the Carter years overrode the Soviet circuit. He is determined to redeem the error by supporting a form of the Reagan deep-cut proposal (separation of its first and second phases) and by working in the Palme commission.

Vance believes, as did Carter, that what unites men of different countries and ideologies — be those men Republican or Russian — is more important than what divides them. A striving for peace and a fear of war unite them. Vance wants to validate this core belief of 1970s liberalism. I think he came out pretty well.

Look, for instance, at the pride of the commission's 30 or 40 recommendations, its proposal to move battlefield nuclear weapons away from the immediate East-West border area so that, in an invasion, these weapons would not be lost or fired in haste.

My first reaction was that here was a typically fraudulent "peace" proposal meant to unstick the nuclear tripwire that is central to Western deterrence. Since it is only the Soviets who conceivably could cross the line, this proposal would seemingly assure them of a nuclear-free probe or grab of the border zone. It would increase instability and the threat of war.

But the Palme commission's thinking reflects the longtime apprehensions of conservative American planners. They have feared that in a crisis those up-close nuclear weapons could force a president to go nuclear, or to devolve firing authority to a lower level, before he really wanted to. Better, by this logic, to hold outside the border zone the sorts of nuclear weapons that afford a president the time and control to respond to a Soviet attack on his own terms.

It is therapeutic to see that Western liberals such as Vance and Owen could spend a year and a half working with neutrals, leftists and Communists and come out promoting some ideas that Ronald Reagan might take as his own.

The Washington Post.

Back to Inner Space

By Joao Ubaldo Ribeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO — I have never seen a flying saucer. That is, unless, considering that several of my friends have seen entire fleets of them. I had a friend, an architect, who lost count of his interplanetary experiences. He knew so much about the subject that he became tired of discussing it and answered questions with a sphinx's smile, seeming to imply that the secrets of the galaxies were not for just any mortal.

Numerous disappointments have not diminished my yearning to see a flying saucer. I am always intrigued by pictures, but flying saucers seem to disappear so quickly that no one has a chance to focus his camera.

The image comes out blurred, just like photographs of other interesting phenomena such as the Loch Ness monster. Perhaps this nebulousness is an art byproduct by the Abominable Snowman, who also has never quite come into focus.

An aficionado of the Abominable Snowman will flourish a close-up picture of a dish of oatmeal sprinkled with cinnamon. "Look here," he bellows, "irrefutable photographs!"

"Oh, you say, dazzled. I see clearly. It's the ruins of Atlantis. I once saw a photo like this taken secretly by a German submarine before the end of the war and published in a secret Armenian magazine."

"This is different," your friend says disdainfully. "Anyone can see these are footprints in the snow." You correct yourself, noting with interest dark spots in the oatmeal.

He then explains that the un-

dated by a Japanese laboratory. And imagine your surprise when sooner or later you see the same photograph over a caption explaining that these are UFOs seen by dozens of people. "The authenticated footprint," you exclaim on seeing the familiar photographic blur. "No," says your wife. "According to the caption those are the flying saucers that hovered over Parguana all week."

Not wanting to admit your ignorance, you reply, "Of course. Here's the sea, here's the city —"

"No, no," she says. "The city is this spot here. That's a flying saucer."

"Yes, of course. It's perfectly visible. Here's another saucer."

"No, that's a cloud."

"Saucer!"

"Cloud!"

And so we continue believing passionately in flying saucers without ever seeing any, even in photographs. We long for the saucers just as much as do the people who see them.

"The universe," Jacques Monod wrote in 1970 in *Le Hasard et la Nécessité* (Chance and Necessity, 1971), "is neither friendly nor hostile. The universe is indifferent." Salvation, as we have been taught so often, does not come from outside ourselves; it comes from within.

It would be much better if it came from outside, like a father whose son never grew up, like an act of magic — like a flying saucer.

The writer, a novelist, is a columnist for the Rio de Janeiro newspaper O Globo, from which this column comes.

Eyes on Hussein

Regarding "The PLO Is a Process" (JHT, July 13): Fawaz Turki refers to Eretz Israel as "the whole of Palestine," which is incorrect. Two-thirds of Palestine lies within Jordan, where

East help King Hussein affirm the fact that Jordan is the Palestinian Arab nation-state.

E. ROWLEY, London.

From Wilson to Begin

Norman Podhoretz ("The U.S. Should Applaud Israel," JHT, June 18) and more recently William Safire, in several articles, persist in perpetuating the myth of a polarized Middle East. At one pole there is Israel, the staunch friend of America, and at the other the Arabs, tools of Soviet subversion of American interests. This myth was contrived to obscure the role that the creation of a Zionist state in Palestine played in introducing Soviet influence to an area whose moral values and economic interests are more closely identifiable with those of the West.

Much good will toward the United States was generated in the area by the idealism of the American people embodied in the 14 points put forward by President Wilson to ensure a better world. The main cause crying that good will is the continued American neglect of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

The political history of the Near East since World War I would be

completely different were it not for the implementation of Zionist policies in Palestine and the explicit identification of U.S. foreign policy with them, contrary to the values of the American people, to say nothing of their economic and political interests in this strategic area.

USAMEH JAMALI, Kuwait.

Mr. Podhoretz's article is highly offensive. Not only did Israel's rape of Lebanon have full U.S. approval, but there was active U.S. participation.

Mr. Podhoretz was aware of the support provided by U.S. aircraft carriers and other warships? Can he deny that the formidable U.S. task force took up positions off the Lebanese coast before the Israeli strike for no other reason than to provide surveillance and electronic support?

S. MUKARRAM ALI, Islamic Institute of Defense Technology, London.

About Super-Energy

Daniel Greenberg's glib one-liner about nuclear energy ("Who Really Needs Super-Cool?" JHT, July 13) is just one more example of the press to divert attention away from the true and enduring energy crisis.

Between the lines I saw Greenberg's answer. The answer, Mr. Greenberg, is the poor, the jobless, the hungry, the homeless and the forgotten people of this world. Nuclear energy power offers all of these people better promise than any alternative presently available, and this despite cheap super-coolants.



the majority of the population is Palestinian. If we remember this, we find that the only obstacle to a Palestinian settlement is King Hussein.

SCOTT GORDON, Gstaad, Switzerland.

Jordan's territory embraces 76.9 percent of Mandated Palestine, and the overwhelming majority of its citizens are Palestinian. It is high time

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92020 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France
Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris.

Director of the publication: Walter H. Thorpe.
General Manager, Asia: Alain Lenoir. 24-34 Hemeny Rd. Hong Kong. Tel: 5-28 30 16. Telex: 61172.
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F.R.G.S. Numero B 73201176. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscriptions: \$250 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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هكذا من الناحية



Eva Nordmark, left, a Norwegian organizer of Peace March-82, joins hands with Nina Terekhova, an official of the Leningrad chapter of the official Soviet peace committee. Peace March-82, with members from throughout Scandinavia, and Soviet citizens held a rally Sunday in Leningrad.

2 Soviet Dissidents Reported Held As Foreigners Hold Peace March

MOSCOW — Authorities have jailed two members of Moscow's only independent anti-nuclear group in an effort to deny them contact with Scandinavian peace marchers, a member said Sunday.

The 200 Scandinavians, members of Peace March-82, staged an anti-nuclear parade Sunday morning in Leningrad.

Yuri Medvedkov and Yuri Khromopulo were arrested Friday, tried and sentenced to 15 days in jail on a charge of hooliganism, Olga Medvedkov said.

The couple and Mr. Khromopulo are members of an 11-person nonofficial peace committee, which has been harassed by Soviet authorities since its founding in May.

Mr. Medvedkov said, "Doubtless, this matter was fabricated against two members of the peace group: two professors, to isolate them from the peace march." Four original members of the group

have been granted exit visas and another one was put under house arrest.

The sentence means the two men will be in jail until the Scandinavian peace demonstrators, in the Soviet Union on an official visit, have left the country.

During the Leningrad march, clusters of Soviet citizens held out flowers and waved specially printed "peace march" flags along the three-mile (five-kilometer) route the Scandinavian marchers followed to a central park.

There, more than 1,000 Russians joined them by bus, and they staged a joint rally. Many of the Russians carried placards protesting U.S. arms policy and condemning the neutron bomb.

A war veteran addressing the crowd that joined the peace marchers, referring to a statement by President Leonid I. Brezhnev, urged that "governments of other nuclear powers follow Brezhnev's

recent pledge to refrain from the first use of nuclear weapons. Such actions would create a reliable barrier against nuclear war."

A Swedish correspondent accompanying the marchers said, "The general attitude of the Scandinavians was disappointment that there were so many police around, that it seemed to be an organized rather than a spontaneous event."

Some of the Scandinavians are also grumbling that their itinerary is dominated by sightseeing, with very little contact with Soviet citizens or officials except for representatives of the state-sanctioned peace committee, the correspondent said.

The marchers, from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, are scheduled to begin a five-day visit to Moscow on Wednesday. They are scheduled to conduct demonstrations similar to the one in Leningrad in Moscow, Minsk, Kalinin and Smolensk.

Soviet Fasters' Chances of Success Seem to Be Diminishing

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Self-starvation by average Russians as a means of extracting visas from the Soviet Union may seem, at the least, ill-advised.

Neither Yuri V. Balovlenkov nor Sergei L. Petrov, now waging hunger strikes to gain permission to join their wives in the United States, have the international clout of an Andrei D. Sakharov. Besides, the Soviet government seems in no mood to appease the United States and is not given to philanthropic impulses.

The hunger strikes are dangerous and desperate. The two men may die; they may have done serious damage to their health already. But the extraordinary premium the Kremlin has placed on any passage across its borders and its sensitivity to international opinion have brought about all kinds of bids by these desperate men to ensure there will be more, and more dramatic, attempts.

The results have been far from constant. While some "refused-niks" have won exit papers after striking up relationships with Westerners or becoming active in dissident campaigns, others, such as Viktor L. Brailovsky and Ida Nudel, have been punished with long stints in internal exile. The Pentecostals who took refuge in the U.S. Embassy four years ago are still there, despite reams of publicity.

The hunger strikers, however, have posed a different challenge to Soviet authorities. When Mr. Sa-

kharov, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, and his wife, Yelena Bonner, declared last year that they would not eat until their young ward was allowed to emigrate, the authorities found no answer except to give way after 17 days. Once the ward, Liza Alexseyeva, was off to Boston to join her husband, it was only a matter of time before others seized on the tactic.

The "divided families" group — five Russians whose spouses live in the West — were next, and at first the authorities gave way. One striker was allowed to leave and the others received assurances they would soon be allowed to follow. But then Mr. Petrov, who is not a member of the group, began his fast, and 10 days ago, the authorities finally drew the line.

A senior official of the passport office, Sergei A. Fadeyev, called in foreign correspondents and told them neither Mr. Petrov nor Mr. Balovlenkov, despite earlier promises to the latter, would get their visas. He also accused the U.S. Embassy of inciting their desperate action and of interfering in Soviet affairs.

The two strikers vowed to continue their fast to the death, the U.S. Embassy rejected the charges, and the showdown began.

But whatever happens to the two men, attempts by others seeking to leave for religious, ethnic, political or personal reasons are certain to continue as long as the Soviet Union retains its attitudes toward travel.

That attitude is as complex as the Soviet view of the outside world in general. There is the presumption that anyone who glimpses the glitter of the West is likely to be permanently subverted. The corollary is an almost pathetic yearning by almost every Russian to travel abroad, coupled with a suspicion that anyone who wants to leave for good must be a traitor.

There is an old joke about the man who is asked what he would do if the borders were opened. "Climb a tree," he says. Why? "So as not to be trampled."

Family Is Reunited
MOSCOW (AP) — Hunger striker Sergei Petrov was reunited with his American wife Sunday in Moscow on the 47th day of his protest fast to gain a Soviet exit visa, the second such case in two days.

Mr. Petrov's wife, Virginia, of Roanoke, Va., arrived in Moscow by commercial jetliner on a 10-day visa. A U.S. consular officer met her at the airport and drove her to Mr. Petrov's apartment in northern Moscow.

The 29-year-old freelance photographer, who said he was too weak to go to the airport, vowed to continue his hunger strike until Soviet authorities allow him to emigrate to the United States. The couple met when she was a language stu-

dent in Moscow and married in 1981.

Another Soviet hunger striker, Yuri Balovlenkov, 33, spent his first full day Sunday with his 2-year-old daughter and American wife following their arrival Saturday in Moscow on a 10-day visa.

Mr. Balovlenkov is in the 14th day of a hunger strike aimed at winning the right to live with his wife, Elena, of Baltimore, and their daughter, Yekaterina.



Elena, Yekaterina and Yuri Balovlenkov were together for the first time Sunday at Mr. Balovlenkov's apartment in Moscow.

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West Is Said to Clear Entry for Interned Poles

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — The United States and at least two West European nations have cleared the way for Poles interned by the martial law regime of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski to immigrate as political refugees, diplomatic sources say.

Meanwhile, the resignation Friday of the hard-liner Stefan Olszowski, Gen. Jaruzelski's chief political rival, from his post as chief of the Communist Party propaganda apparatus, was certain to increase rumors that the government is about to make major concessions to promote what it calls "national accord." A gesture of some kind is expected before the country's National Day on Thursday, but how significant it will be is not known.

Easing of U.S. and West European policies on admitting political refugees followed criticism of what some see as Western foot-dragging on the question of granting asylum to Solidarity trade union activists and sympathizers who have been imprisoned by the Polish government as potential threats to the state.

The exact number of internees and their family members who have already left Poland is unknown, although it is clearly a relative handful compared with the numbers that have indicated they are anxious to leave.

Gen. Jaruzelski first told West European diplomats of the government's decision to allow internees to emigrate less than three weeks after martial law was declared last Dec. 13. However, the United States and other countries quickly branded the action as cynical and inhumane since, in effect, it forced Poles to choose either prison and harassment at home or involuntary exile abroad. Also, Western diplomats conceded privately, their governments were reluctant to assist a regime they oppose by taking its political opponents off its hands.

Polish authorities have approved emigration passports for 653 former internees and 1,058 members of their families, Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak told the weekly newspaper Polityka. However, he said, because of "difficulties created by the consular authorities of Western states" only 21 of those have actually left the country.

However, figures supplied by Western diplomats are somewhat higher. They say that more than 1,000 former and current internees have approached Western embassies about emigrating. Including family members, the number seeking political refugee status may be more than 2,500 and Western embassies say more continue to show up daily.

An official of the U.S. Embassy here said that no more than six or seven families have left so far under a special U.S. program institut-

ed last month. Diplomatic sources said that about 30 former internees have left for France and that West Germany is also admitting a few.

Mr. Olszowski's resignation as chief of the party's propaganda apparatus was announced Friday following a two-day meeting of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee in the party's most important leadership change since martial law was declared in December. While Mr. Olszowski remains a member of the 15-man Politburo, his removal from the propaganda post strips him of an important power base.

Persistent Rumor

The official press agency PAP said that Mr. Olszowski, 50, resigned "in connection with his transition to work in the state apparatus." The agency did not elaborate, but one persistent rumor has been that Mr. Olszowski would take a foreign affairs post, possibly that of foreign minister. He held that job once before during the 1970s.

While important, any post in the Foreign Ministry would not give him the direct daily influence over the country's political life that his party job provided.

While clearly a setback, the change does not necessarily mark the end of Mr. Olszowski's influence. He is considered highly ambitious, relatively liberal in eco-

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Left-Wingers in Schmidt's Party Attacking His Policies, Character

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — Leading members of the left wing of the Social Democratic Party have unleashed a series of unusual public and personal attacks on Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The vehemence of the accusations seems to indicate both that the attacks regard as the chancellor's growing political fragility and their interest in positioning themselves advantageously for the post-Schmidt era.

The reproaches came from Oskar Lafontaine, the mayor of Saarbrücken and a member of the party's national executive committee; Günter Gaus, who was Mr. Schmidt's chief representative in East Berlin until he was relieved in 1980; and Johannes Strasser, a party theoretician.

The left wing of the party has been consistently contemptuous of what it sees as Mr. Schmidt's insufficiently socialist approach and his support of NATO defense policy, but it had refrained from direct personal attacks.

Contempt Is Clear

Mr. Gaus, in an article, blamed Mr. Schmidt for eliminating all chances of victory in the national elections in 1964. He said the chancellor had "made irrevocable compromises with the Social Democrats' coalition partner, the Free Democrats, to stay in power. With clear contempt, Mr. Gaus asked if Mr. Schmidt were a 'Helmut von Papen' — a reference to Franz von Papen, a chancellor in the Weimar Republic regarded by historians as having helped open the

way for the Nazi takeover of power.

One of Mr. Gaus's attacks was doubly insulting. He not only wrote that Mr. Schmidt is "stupid" without principle but also suggested that the chancellor appears to be rethinking his allegiance to the NATO decision to deploy U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles at the end of 1983 if talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva are not successful.

But Mr. Gaus said, Mr. Schmidt started too slowly on the missile issue, and "by getting in the swim too late he is hobbled by his earlier ties."

Statements Cause Uproar

Mr. Lafontaine, 38, is a vigorous campaigner against the NATO missile decision. His criticisms of Mr. Schmidt caused a furor.

In an article in Stern magazine, Mr. Lafontaine was quoted as having said: "Helmut Schmidt keeps on talking about feelings of duty, faithfulness, calculability, practicality and steadfastness....

"Those are secondary values. Said very precisely: You could run a concentration camp with them. Those are secondary values that you reach for when you haven't come to terms with what it's all about, that is, the preservation of life."

Mr. Lafontaine said later that the remark "has nothing to do with the chancellor" and that it was made in a discussion of a book.

Party Rebuttal

One of Mr. Schmidt's closest party and parliamentary allies, Egon Franke, who is minister for Inter-German Relations, reacted

to Mr. Lafontaine's remarks by saying, "I'm assumed that there is such a man in the Social Democratic Party."

Mr. Lafontaine recommended in the article that "the Social Democrats get out of the government in Bonn. The way things are, the party's regeneration is only possible in the opposition."

The criticism was carried further in the party newspaper, Vorwärts, by Mr. Strasser, who said that the coalition is ruining itself and behaving as a protector of the privileged in West Germany.

"The truth is," he said, "that the coalition was a sunny-day coalition. It functioned only by high economic growth rates."

Firm Seeks to Clear Brandt

BONN (AP) — A large West German manufacturing concern has written to the public prosecutor's office here in an attempt to clear former Chancellor Willy Brandt from implication in a bribery scandal, a spokesman for the firm said.

The letter, from the Düsseldorf firm of Friedrich Flick, says that Mr. Brandt received no money from the firm, the spokesman said.

Earlier this month, the magazine Der Spiegel reported that Mr. Brandt's name and the names of 40 other prominent politicians had been on a "payoff" list that prosecutors found in a search of Flick offices as part of a wide-ranging bribery investigation.

Mr. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, has denied receiving any money from Flick.

Fare Subsidy Supported for Berlin Flights

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Representatives of the three Western powers in Berlin — the United States, France and Britain — have objected to West German plans to stop subsidizing air traffic between West Berlin and West Germany, a Berlin newspaper has reported.

The Berlin Tagesspiegel said Saturday that Allied officials fear that ending the subsidies would "be understood as a political signal against the only uncontrolled link between the city and the West." A spokesman for the Foreign Office in Bonn confirmed that there has been discussions with the French, British and Americans over the planned cutback, but he declined to give details.

The Bonn Cabinet agreed earlier this month as an austerity move to start phasing out the 20-percent subsidies for air fares to West Berlin. The subsidies have been intended to encourage West Germans and Berliners in the Western-controlled sectors to travel back and forth.

Under the government's current plans, however, the subsidies would be phased out over a five-year period beginning in 1983, when fares would jump about 4 percent. Currently, a round-trip air ticket from Bonn to West Berlin costs about 362 Deutsche marks (about \$146).

The Bonn government is trying to hold growth in its overall budget to 2 percent next year. The budget must be approved by the West German Bundestag, or parliament, before it takes effect.

There are also three rail lines and three expressways connecting West Germany and West Berlin, but travelers on these routes are subject to checks by East German security officials.

U.S. Asks to Relax Labor Standards For Ages 14, 15

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Labor Department has proposed expansion of the hours and types of jobs that 14- and 15-year-olds are allowed to work in the first substantial changes in child labor regulations in more than four decades.

Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan said Friday that the proposal is intended to increase employment for young people, but Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, called the proposal "a social outrage."

Mr. Kirkland added, "We have record unemployment with disastrously high rates for those between 16 and 18. At a time when their older brothers and sisters cannot find work, it is preposterous to lower the working rules for school-age youngsters."

The revisions would permit 14- and 15-year-olds to work up to 24 hours a week during full school weeks, six hours more than now. The revisions would also remove most regulations prohibiting such youngsters from cooking and baking, a major source of employment for those 16 and older.

The proposed rules, published in the Federal Register Friday, would permit the younger age group to operate switchboards and teleprinters and to wash and polish the exteriors of trucks and buses. They would also be permitted to operate data processing equipment and to fill orders in warehouses.

Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham, Democrat of New York, who has introduced legislation that would amend the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act to eliminate such loopholes, held hearings two weeks ago at which administration officials testified that they would soon announce a more restrictive nuclear export policy.

Rep. Bingham said last week, "If these changes are not carried out in such a way as to keep nuclear technology out of the hands of countries like Argentina that are bent on making nuclear weapons, then the only source is for Con-

U.S. Approves Export of System For Argentine Nuclear Facility

By Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in a move that has seriously undercut the longtime U.S. effort to bring pressure on Argentina to put all its nuclear program under international safeguards, has authorized export of a computerized control system for a "sensitive" facility crucial to that country's aim of nuclear independence.

The approval of the sale by the Foxboro Company of Foxboro, Mass., of a process control system that will become the "brains" of a large heavy water plant was granted even though U.S. nuclear cooperation with Buenos Aires has been cut off because of Argentina's refusal to accept safeguards on all its atomic facilities.

A heavy water plant is classified as sensitive technology because it is the critical element in one route to production of materials that could be used in nuclear bombs.

Argentina's acquisition of such a plant, which is under construction at Arroyito and expected to come on line in 1984, would appear to take on even more significance in light of remarks by Adm. Carlos

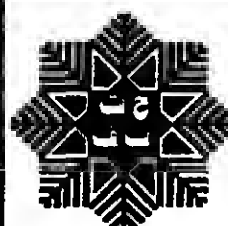
In a radio interview three weeks ago, Adm. Castro Madero said, "Until today, the safeguard agreements signed by Argentina have not permitted it to undertake nuclear energy development for military purposes."

Argentina will comply with all its obligations, but from now on reserves the right for itself to undertake the development of euphemistically so-called nonproliferation military uses.

The Reagan administration was able to authorize the export to Argentina, despite the 1978 Nuclear Nonproliferation Act. Under this act, U.S. cooperation is banned with any country that has not placed all its nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. The administration got around the ban because the control system was ostensibly sold to a Swiss firm that has the overall contract for the plant.

Carter Policy Reversed

The administration's decision marked a dramatic reversal of the policies of the Carter administration, which made a major effort to pressure Switzerland into refusing to sell Argentina the heavy water plant until it agreed to accept safeguards on all its nuclear facilities.



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MUST BEIRUT BE DESTROYED?

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AFTER WARSAW,
AFTER HIROSHIMA,
WILL MANKIND ALLOW BEIRUT TO BE ADDED TO THE LONG LIST OF DEVASTATED CITIES?**

IN THIS BELEAGUERED CAPITAL, THE RUBBLE IS PILING UP AND THE DEAD CAN NO LONGER BE COUNTED.

IN THIS BESIEGED CITY, THOUSANDS OF LEBANESE AND PALESTINIAN CHILDREN, THE HOPE OF THEIR TWO PEOPLES, LIVE UNDER TERROR AND THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

IN BEIRUT, PEOPLE ARE THREATENED WITH EXTERMINATION, AND A CULTURAL OBLITERATION IS IMPENDING. FOR, IN BEIRUT, ARE ALSO TO BE FOUND REPOSITORIES OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE PALESTINIAN AND LEBANESE PEOPLE.

THE ANCIENT CITIES OF TYRE, SIDON AND NABATIEH ARE ALREADY IN RUINS, AND THOUSANDS OF LIVES ARE ALREADY LOST.

WILL THE WORLD STAND BY INDIFFERENTLY IN THE FACE OF THIS PERIL? WILL HUMANITY ALLOW BEIRUT TO BE DESTROYED?

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ALVAREZ - CARLOS FUENTES - S.E. LURIA - SEAN McBRIDE -
MELINA MERCOURI - PAUL MILLIEZ - MOHIEDDIN SABER -
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International Bond Prices - Week of July 15

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

DM STRAIGHT BONDS									
Am	Sec	%	Mat	Yld	Am	Sec	%	Mat	Yld
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
... (Table continues with numerous bond listings) ...									

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Am	Sec	%	Mat	Yld	Am	Sec	%	Mat	Yld
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
... (Table continues with convertible bond listings) ...									

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%

Am	Sec	%	Mat	Yld	Am	Sec	%	Mat	Yld
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
... (Table continues with highest yield listings) ...									

Explanation of Symbols

DM: Deutsche Mark, £: Pound Sterling, \$: US Dollar, etc.

Belmorl Mines Files Claim Against Bankers

CALGARY, Alberta - Belmorl Mines Ltd. has filed a claim in an Alberta court seeking 905 million Canadian dollars (\$717 million) in damages from Continental Illinois Bank (Canada), Royal Trust Co. and Clarkson Gordon.

WestLB

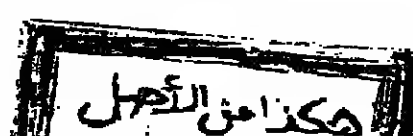
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Leaner Times Catch Deak-Perera in Midst Of a Major Expansion

By Kirk Johnson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two years ago, the price of gold was peaking at more than \$800 an ounce, the dollar was weak, and business was booming for Nicholas L. Deak and his worldwide chain of retail foreign exchange and gold dealerships.

In the United States, where more than half of the privately held company's Deak-Perera outlets are located, foreign tourists were swarming, exchanging their francs, Deutsche marks, pounds and pesos for dollars. In the gold market, sales were heavy as buyers climbed aboard for what seemed an unending price rise.

The good times were not to continue. As gold prices fell, many investors lost money, and the volume of Deak's gold business sharply declined. The dollar strengthened and the world economy worsened. European tourists began staying at home.

Spurring an Aids

Deak & Co., parent of the Deak-Perera Group, which is the oldest and largest retail foreign exchange dealer in the United States, controlling about half the domestic market, was caught in the midst of an expansion.

Six new retail offices in four cities — San Diego, Denver, Las Vegas and Boston — opened last summer, expanding the company's domestic operations to 14 cities. The introduction of the new outlets brought the largest advertising campaign in the company's history. At nearly \$2 million, it was four times as large as that for any previous year.

Mr. Deak, the 77-year-old founder, chairman and chief executive officer, said it was a case of moving too fast too soon. His son,

R. Leslie Deak, who serves as an executive vice president, was a bit more to the point.

"For a while we were saying, 'The more the merrier,' but the costs were staggering," he said. "We're a company that's never closed an office before. We're not quite sure how to do it."

Too Fast

So far, no one at Deak is actually saying that some branches may be pruned, and since the company does not release figures, precise damage reports are not to be had. What the Deaks are saying, though, is that changes are in the works. Mostly, they come down to a de-emphasis of the retail exchange business and a sharper focus on the wholesale service side of foreign exchange, such as offering exchange services to banks.

"There's no doubt we tried to grow too fast and at the wrong time," said Robert S. Warrington, executive vice president in charge of marketing. "It was a strain on the company."

Mr. Warrington said that about 70 percent of Deak's business is in retail trade. Of that total, about 60 percent is in foreign exchange, that is, exchanging foreign currencies, primarily with tourists, for a commission. Deak has four such offices in New York and a total of 83 worldwide. The rest of its retail business is in gold. Deak estimates that it controls 20 percent of the retail gold sales in the United States. The company does very little wholesale gold trading.

The wholesale side of the business, offering financial services to other companies, is the growth area now. "We've relied a great deal on the Deak-Perera name in the past," Mr. Warrington said. "The awareness here now is that



Nicholas L. Deak, the founder, chairman and chief executive officer of Deak-Perera, stands in front of the company's foreign exchange outlet at Rockefeller Center in New York City.

the name is not so much of a priority anymore. We have to develop business contacts wherever we can."

For instance, Deak has signed a contract to provide exchange service at Bay Banks of Boston's airport branch. With Western Union, the company is negotiating a foreign exchange transfer service whereby customers can transfer funds overseas — moved by Western Union, but exchanged to the proper currencies through Deak.

Much of the new business is done anonymously. Neither the bank customer nor the person transferring funds overseas or trav-

eling there knows that Deak is involved. The Deaks said the service is considerably cheaper than retail operations because the buyer pays the overhead; it is attractive to potential customers because Deak takes all the risk.

So far, however, customers have not exactly been pouncing on Deak's door. A recent tentative agreement with Midland Bank in New Jersey fell through because the bank decided it could provide the service itself, and Deak is assuming a more aggressive sales attitude. "In the past our position had been somewhat more passive," Mr. Warrington said.

Many Bankers Sense a Slowdown In Euromarket Lending Activity

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — There is little hard evidence to support the view that lending in the Euromarket is drying up, but many bankers say they sense it and predict that the total of July Eurocurrency credits will be a shadow of the \$9.9 billion launched in June.

A sustained slowdown in bank lending at this time could be fatal for many borrowers. Developing countries are already strapped by the lingering recession in the in-

Most worrisome to analysts is that the slowdown is occurring despite a sharp rise in lending margins, indicating that availability of new money may not be very responsive to higher returns.

In an article in last Friday's Times of London, Geoffrey Bell, a director of the merchant bank J. Henry Schroder Wagg, called for the creation of a "\$20-billion 'safety net' to be provided by the International Monetary Fund for countries with short-term liquidity problems.

"These funds," he wrote, "would be readily available if the IMF determined that the long-range outlook of a country facing borrowing problems was satisfactory and the country was facing a basic liquidity crisis. [They] would not be used to 'bail out' banks by allowing them to reduce their exposure" but would be extended "alongside those of banks in a form of informal co-financing."

How much comfort this would actually give banks is open to question. The BIS itself and a handful of central banks have provided Hungary with \$510 million in short-term loans to carry the country along until it arranges a credit agreement with the IMF, expected later this year. But efforts by Manufacturers Hanover Trust to put together a three-year Euro-credit have been held up by the reluctance of major U.K. banks to join.

Ten banks have agreed in principle to each provide \$20 million. Pending a decision by the U.K. clearing banks, however, no formal proposal on terms has been presented to Hungary. One of the British banks is reported willing to participate if at least one other clearer joins; the others are said to be willing only if all three of the top U.K. banks are in it.

Short-Term Loan

Meanwhile, Hungary has asked the BIS for another short-term loan of \$250 million to \$300 million. Central bankers are reported to have agreed in principle to give further support to Hungary, but no decision has been made.

A rare private sector borrower from Mexico is currently tapping the market for \$400 million in a co-financing program with the World Bank. The eight-year loan, to be used to develop the Cananea copper project, would carry interest set at 2 1/2 points over the London interbank rate.

Elsewhere, Korean Electric Power Co. is asking banks for bids on terms for a \$300-million loan. Kepco is said to want a 10-year maturity, but eight years is more likely, bankers report.

Portugal's telephone utility, CTT, is seeking bids on terms for a \$100-million loan.

Consumers Power Co. of the United States is arranging a \$100-million, seven-year loan at 1/2 point over Libor.

Mandate Awarded

In the Middle East, Gulf Petrochemical Industries Co., jointly owned by Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, has awarded a mandate for a \$300-million loan to a group of Mideast banks. The borrower has the choice of drawing it in Bahraini dinars or in dollars. In either case, the borrower will pay half a point over the appropriate interbank rate for eight years. A third option, assuming that most of the cost of the planned ammonia and methanol complex it is building is provided by foreign contractors, is to use the loan as a counter guarantee for interest and principal on export credits, in which case it would run for 11 years with interest set over six months at 0.55 point on 105 percent of the amount outstanding — equivalent to 0.58 points over the interbank rate.

Finland is renegotiating terms

SYNDICATED LOANS

dustrialized countries, which has shaved exports and sharply reduced the prices of commodities and other raw materials these countries sell abroad.

The slowdown appears to be the result of many factors. The rescheduling of the debt of Poland and Romania, which totals some \$37 billion, and the impending rescheduling of Argentina's \$34 billion is only part of the story.

Indeed, many bankers believe that these reschedulings (which only delay payment) could, in principle, be absorbed by the banks without any great impact on the market. Lending through 1982's first half was well ahead of the record pace set in the year-earlier period — indicating that the East European reschedulings and the fallout of the Falklands war on Argentina were not exercising any particular influence on loan activity.

Community Jolted

Rather, the sense of slowdown followed indications that banks had become imprudent and over-aggressive. The first sign was Chase Manhattan's report that its second quarter earnings had been wiped out by the collapse of Drysdale Securities. That appeared to be shrugged off until the collapse of Penn Square, a small Oklahoma bank, revealed that some \$2 billion of now questionable loans had been sold to banks around the United States, including Chase.

The Penn Square saga wiped out second-quarter earnings at Continental Illinois in Chicago and Seafirst in Seattle and jolted the entire financial community.

More generally, U.S. Canadian and West German banks are feared to be suffering from the near collapse of major domestic borrowers. Such foreign borrowers as the Alfa Group of Mexico are also ailing. One banker said he was shocked to see the size of loans some small U.S. banks had made to Alfa. "Their exposure amounts to more than their annual profits," he remarked.

Central bankers have long worried that the thin profit margins resulting from highly competitive lending rates are imperiling banks' capital positions, suddenly such warnings have hit home.

As a result, banks are becoming very cautious. By itself, this is no doubt healthy. But experience shows that bankers act like lemmings. They turned on the lending spigot en masse and have been known to turn it off en masse. This indiscriminate turning off of the spigot, as witnessed in Hungary's case, forced the Bank for International Settlements to publicly call on bankers to consider the damage such sudden changes can have on borrowers.

Now the fear is growing that banks, particularly the hundreds of small institutions that give breadth to the market, may retrench and that international bank lending — which has been expanding at an annual rate of more than 20 percent for the past 15 years — may slow, creating hardship for the handful of newly industrializing countries that have come to rely on the market.

U.S. Executives Doubt That an Upturn Is Near

(Continued from Page 7)

predict, will disappear in June figures.

Analysts: The administration is predicting a "consumer-led recovery" in July, but a surge in consumer purchases will reverse the economy's decline.

But several industries have discovered that the only way they can stimulate sales these days is through heavy discounting that they cannot afford to continue.

It was widespread, rebates, for example, that spurred auto sales in May. But when those and other financial incentives were removed last month, sales plunged almost 7 percent. And the five major domestic automakers reported their sales for the first 10 days of July were 16.4 percent lower than levels earlier in the year.

Airlines: The airline industry tried a sales-boosting tactic similar

to that attempted by automakers; it increased passenger traffic by lowering fares during the first quarter.

And like the automakers, airlines lost money doing so.

"We suffered our worst quarter in history [even] with a 5-percent increase in traffic," says George James, senior vice president of the Air Transport Association, an industry trade group.

The industry is expected to report that it broke even or, at worst, lost a total of \$100 million during the second quarter. And analysts predict an overall airline profit for the third quarter — a considerable change from the industry's staggering \$633-million first quarter operating loss. But Mr. James and other industry officials note that summer travel has made the period profitable for the past 15 years.

"We'll be right back into losses in the fourth quarter," he says.

Steel: Among the hardest hit has been the steel industry, which produced only 6.7 million tons in May, a 41-percent decrease from a year before. Steelmakers face strong competition from foreign producers and slumping demand.

As of July 3, a total of 111,453 steelworkers — about one-third of the industry's employees — were out of work. An additional 21,960 were on shortened workweeks, the American Iron and Steel Institute estimated.

And industry leaders see no respite. "Each month, I ask the [vice president] in sales if this will be the last month we hit bottom," says Robert Boni, chief executive of Armco Inc. "And each month, he continues to say, 'I think we've bottomed out.'"

"I'm not convinced yet," Mr. Boni said.

Electronics: Even in some businesses that have shown signs of strength, there are indications of a slowdown.

A first quarter sales spurt by Avnet Inc., the nation's largest electronics parts distributor, was widely interpreted as a sign that the electronics industry was coming out of a two-year slump. But Anthony R. Hamilton, chairman of the New York-based company, says sales growth has slackened since March.

In the last three months, he adds, customers suddenly have begun stretching out orders to keep their inventories leaner.

Equipment: Heavy-equipment companies, such as Caterpillar Tractor and Deere & Co., were supposed to be among the chief beneficiaries of Mr. Reagan's tax cuts aimed at stimulating investment.

Instead, they are busy cutting back on their capital spending programs.

Caterpillar, for example, has slashed its capital investment plans by 20 percent to \$600 million. It has frozen management salaries and cut about 10,000 workers from a work force that totaled 69,000.

"The coming months could be the most difficult in years," said Deere's chairman, William Hewitt.

Services: Among the industries that appear to be holding up best are those tied to services. Federal statistics for February, the latest month for which figures are available, show that while manufacturing employment was running 3.5 percent below 1981 levels and 6 percent less than two years ago, other sectors had actually strengthened.

Employment at finance, insurance and real estate companies was up about 1 percent from last year and 5 percent from 1980. Employment in repair fields, lodging, motion pictures and education was 3 percent above the 1981 level and 7 percent higher than in 1980.

Rush of New Bond Issues Unlikely

(Continued from Page 7)

and inspire a certain amount of confidence.

American, Medical, European analysts say, does not fit this bill. A number of banks declined invitations to be co-managers. The five that accepted Dean Witter's invitation are Daiwa, Citicorp, Banque Nationale de Paris, Lazard Brothers and Wood Gundy.

In apparent token recognition of the speculative quality of the offering, AMI's paper has been denominated in minimum units of \$100, the first ever in the Eurobond market. Instead of the traditional \$1,000. This means investors need only put up \$8.25 to buy one 20-year bond worth \$100, or \$14 to buy one 15-year bond — a feature clearly "planned to" — speculation. Looked at in this way, a cash outlay of \$82,500 now would yield \$1 million in 20 years, provided AMI is there to pay it.

The low 13.29-percent yield at which the 20-year paper was sold — at a time when eight-year full coupon bonds yield 15 1/2 percent annually — reflects the fact that the yield calculation is not the motivating factor. The attraction is the low offering price and the correspondingly high capital gain.

Other issues marketed last week included:

- Creditanstalt Bankverein, \$75 million of eight-year paper offered at par bearing a coupon of 15 1/2 percent. It ended the week quoted at 98 1/2, up from a low of 97 1/2.
- Sumitomo Finance, \$50 million of seven-year notes offered at par bearing a coupon of 15 1/2 percent. It closed at 98 1/2-99.
- Daiwa Bank Ltd., \$20 million of floating rate certificates of deposit. Daiwa has the option to call the three-year paper at the end of the second year. Interest is set at 0.19 point above the six-month interbank rate for the first two years and a quarter point over for the final year.
- Mitsui Bank's Singapore branch is offering \$30 million of three-year floating rate CDs. Interest is set at 0.19 point over the dollar interbank rate quoted in Singapore for the first two years and 0.31 point for the third year.
- Canadian Utilities Ltd., par-

ent of three of Alberta's major electric and natural gas utilities, 30 million Canadian dollars of five-year notes bearing an indicated coupon of 17 1/2 percent.

- Teneo, International, £30 million of five-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 14 1/2 percent.

- Credit Foncier, which just finished selling \$200 million of seven-year floating rate notes, is seeking 40 million ECU's (European Currency Units). This seven-year paper can be extended at the investors' option to a 12-year maturity. Bearing a coupon of 13 1/2 percent and priced at 99 1/2, the notes yield 13.87 percent for seven years.

In the Deutsche mark sector, a calendar of 13 issues totaling a nominal 133 billion DM was set for the month to mid-August. The first of the new issues is a 100-million-DM, 10-year bond for Vienna offered at par and bearing a coupon of 9 1/2 percent. The paper

was quoted on a when-issued basis at 98 1/2 for a yield of 9.78 percent.

The coupon on the 100-million-DM issue for France's Caisse Nationale des Telécommunications was cut to 9 1/2 percent from the indicated 9 3/4 percent, and the issue price was set at par.

This week will see issues for Standard Export Bank of Johannesburg, the European Investment Bank and Sperry Rand.

However, bankers report scant foreign interest in DM Eurobonds and no interest from domestic investors, who can earn better returns on domestic paper. What foreign demand there is apparently is being diverted to the domestic market, where the government, starting this month, has been offering two-year zeros (wuchtre) priced at 83.35 to yield 9.65 percent — a touch more than foreign central banks could earn by placing their money in two-year Euro-mark deposits.

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531	2614	2614	
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7	314	278	- 34
1657	1657	12	- 34
927	1234	12	- 34
	2234	2234	
182	2414	29	2414 + 14
518	1434	152	2414 + 14
268	2514	2514	- 14
	1614	1434	1434 + 14
3	934	934	934 + 14
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Option & price	Calls	Puts
17/16	26	75
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17/16	69	117
17/16	76	124
17/16	83	131
17/16	90	138
17/16	97	145
17/16	104	152
17/16	111	159
17/16	118	166
17/16	125	173
17/16	132	180
17/16	139	187
17/16	146	194
17/16	153	201
17/16	160	208
17/16	167	215
17/16	174	222
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17/16	202	250
17/16	209	257
17/16	216	264
17/16	223	271
17/16	230	278
17/16	237	285
17/16	244	292
17/16	251	299
17/16	258	306
17/16	265	313
17/16	272	320
17/16	279	327
17/16	286	334
17/16	293	341
17/16	300	348
17/16	307	355
17/16	314	362
17/16	321	369
17/16	328	376
17/16	335	383
17/16	342	390
17/16	349	397
17/16	356	404
17/16	363	411
17/16	370	418
17/16	377	425
17/16	384	432
17/16	391	439
17/16	398	446
17/16	405	453
17/16	412	460
17/16	419	467
17/16	426	474
17/16	433	481
17/16	440	488
17/16	447	495
17/16	454	502
17/16	461	509
17/16	468	516
17/16	475	523
17/16	482	530
17/16	489	537
17/16	496	544
17/16	503	551
17/16	510	558
17/16	517	565
17/16	524	572
17/16	531	579
17/16	538	586
17/16	545	593
17/16	552	600
17/16	559	607
17/16	566	614
17/16	573	621
17/16	580	628
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17/16	748	796
17/16	755	803
17/16	762	810
17/16	769	817
17/16	776	824
17/16	783	831
17/16	790	838
17/16	797	845
17/16	804	852
17/16	811	859

NORTH(D)				NORTH(D)			
◆AKJ1098				◆AKJ1098			
♥AJ10				♥AJ10			
♦AK8				♦AK8			
♠A				♠A			
WEST		EAST		WEST		EAST	
◆Q542		♥73		◆Q542		♥73	
♥Q982		♥3		♥Q982		♥3	
♦1074		♦J952		♦1074		♦J952	
♠86		♠Q109532		♠86		♠Q109532	
SOUTH				SOUTH			
◆6				◆6			
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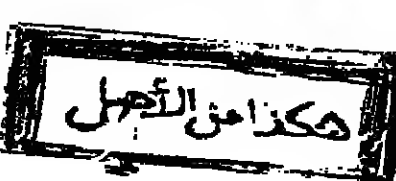
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Colls	Puts	Option & price	Colls	Puts	Option & price	Colls
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CUBAN PASSAGE
By Norman Lewis. 250 pp. \$13.50.
Pantheon Books, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

BAD GUY
By Rosalyn Drexler. 180 pp. \$11.95.
E. P. Dutton & Co., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I DON'T quite know what to call Norman Lewis' "Cuban Passage." Set in Batista's Havana, the book serves very well as a suspense novel, in which a British family undergoes its own revolution against a background of Fidel Castro's advance. On another level, it's a coming-of-age novel in which a 16-year-old boy named Dick expresses his rage at his mother's unfaithfulness to his absent father. There's something anachronistically satisfying about a boy who revenges his father and corrects his mother.

According to the dust jacket of "Cuban Passage," Lewis has traveled a great deal and, like so many British travelers, he has a talent for catching the sense of place. Havana, he writes, "must be the only capital city in the world where Woolworth's have a counter stacked with charms and voodoo paraphernalia." The book gives a satirical exposition of the political pecking order in parking a car outside the most prestigious cafe on the harbor.

Dick's father is away on business and his beautiful mother is sleeping with a Cuban named Stilson whose position in the government is so pervasive that it bears no title. Stilson is something of a hypnotist and he seduces Dick's mother by singing her the same bolero.

When Dick runs away, he meets Jerry, an American boy his age who lives on the docks in Havana and seems to know everything. Jerry advises Dick to kill Stilson, and in this violent age, Dick is startled to come across a projected killing that does not seem altogether outrageous.

But I couldn't kill anything, Dick protests, and Jerry, after running down a list of practice victims, settles

on a rat. Even you, he says, could kill a rat. He knows exactly how and where to find one, and Dick, imagining it is Stilson, does indeed kill the rat most convincingly. Though I can't tell you what he does with regard to Stilson himself, I can say that once Dick locates his filial passions, he is a different boy.

Lewis has a fine ear for Cuban speech. When Dick passes some time in jail, his warder, who has designs on him, offers "shoes with acute heels, a hand-saw of cocodrilo, a sustain for the chest." There is a fine description of the rebels' homemade excruciating car, which looks like "a rhino, without a horn." They win battles, according to him, by simply standing still and frightening the government forces.

A Casual Graham Greene

Lewis is like a casual Graham Greene, without the genius and the metaphysics and the painstaking of agonizing character development. If you read "Cuban Passage" as a straight novel, it's a bit unfinished here and there — but as a suspense novel, it's better than most.

In "Bad Guy," Rosalyn Drexler has shamelessly surrendered to all of her worst inclinations, and her novel is both pretentious and over-simplified. It has so little conviction that it's supposed to be dead-pan comedy or dead serious. A woman psychoanalyst who tries to rehabilitate a teen-age Puerto Rican murderer by living with him hardly seems a subject for humor — yet there are what seem to be sporadic attempts at wit.

This is Drexler's sixth novel and she has won two Obies for off-Broadway plays and an Emmy for television writing. "Bad Guy" comes with dust jacket encomiums by Norman Mailer, Donald Barthelme, John Lahr, and Hilma Wolitzer, and one is reminded of Calvin Trillin's proposed law that all blurb writers declare their connection with the author.

There's nothing much that I can say about the book, except that I'm surprised at Drexler, who seems to have tried harder in other works. "Bad Guy" is the kind of novel, filled with listless improvisation, that makes you want to suggest to the author that the time may have come for her to stop and think about the art of fiction, to clean out the attic of her imagination and start all over.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

SWITCHING systems is rather like switching autos. Reading the manual and knowing where the controls are is not enough. If you want to avoid skids and other misfortunes you must be able to react appropriately in a wide variety of situations.

A bridge partnership that decides, say, to abandon standard bidding methods in favor of the Precision Club must make a number of small adjustments. Some bids will now be weaker or stronger, or they will be forcing instead of nonforcing — or vice versa. Or they will show an unexpected suit length.

The one-club opening, on the diagramed deal, was strong and artificial, and East made a natural overall in clubs. South doubled to show moderate values, and North bid his hearts. South should now have bid two no-trump, but she bid two spades, unaware that this would systematically promise a five-card suit. As a result, her partner eventually decided to bid a spade slam, rejecting the diamond fit that had been uncovered because the scoring was by match points.

Six diamonds would have been a sensible contract and would have succeeded without much difficulty. Six spades was testable, as South discovered when a club was led and the dummy appeared. She decided correctly that there was very little hope unless the trumps were divided evenly, and proceeded on that assumption. The opening lead was ruffed in dummy and, in the key play, a low

heart was led. East put up the heart king and did the best he could by returning the club ace. This forced South to ruff in the dummy, blocking the trump suit. But after ruffing, she simply cashed to spade ace, ruffed a heart and drew trumps. The diamond losers from dummy were discarded and dummy scored the last six tricks in the red suits.

Making this rather improbable slam gave North-South all the available match points and left East-West, who had done nothing wrong, with the feeling they had been victimized by the fates.

NORTH (D)
♠A78
♥AQ754
♦AK109
—
WEST
♠953
♥8652
♦J82
♣752
EAST
♠J102
♥K10
♦Q7
♣AQJ1084
SOUTH
♠KQ84
♥J
♦8643
♣K983

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
North: 1♣, 2♥, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠.
East: 2♣, Pass, 4♣, Pass, 5♣, Pass, 6♣.
West led the club seven.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Hours of 0000, 0200, 0230, 0400, 0430, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1600, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 GMT																											
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SPORTS

Watson Beats Price by a Shot To Win 4th British Golf Title

United Press International
TROON, Scotland — Tom Watson won his fourth British Open golf championship Sunday, beating Nick Price by a shot when the South African missed a 6-foot putt on the 17th hole.

Watson, who finished half an hour before Price, became the fifth golfer to win both the U.S. and British Opens in the same year and the first to do so since Lee Trevino in 1971.

One month ago he won his first U.S. Open, also by a single stroke, from Jack Nicklaus.

"Different Scenario"

"This one was a different scenario," Watson said. "I really hadn't won that way. I feel sorry for Nick Price. He played very well and did a commendable job."

Watson, the tournament favorite, also is only the second American, following Walter Hagen, to win the British championship four times, and all of his victories have come in Scotland.

Watson, who had started the day three shots behind Bobby Clampett, eagled the 11th hole and turned in a 2-under-par 70 for a

72-hole total of 4-under 284. First place was worth \$57,600.

Price, listed as 150-1 shot before the tournament, took command when he birdied three consecutive holes to start the back nine, giving him a 3-shot lead when Watson bogeyed the 15th hole.

But although Watson could not get the birdie he so desperately wanted on the final three holes, barely missing a 20-foot attempt on the 18th, Price yielded to the immense pressure with a double bogey on the 15th hole, creating a tie with Watson.

With prospects looming for an 18-hole playoff Monday, Price bogeyed the short 17th hole when his six-foot putt rolled to the right, and on the final hole he lost his final chance by missing a 35-foot attempt for a birdie.

The 25-year-old Price, whose most notable successes have been the 1980 Swiss Open and the 1981 South African Masters, wound up with a 73 for 285, tying him for second with Peter Oosterhuis, who had a 70.

Clampett, the leader for the first three rounds, fell out of contention early with five bogeys on the front

nine and he finished with a 77 for 288, where he was tied with Jack Nicklaus, who closed with a fine 69. At one point Saturday, Clampett had led the field by seven shots.

There was a four-way tie at 286 among Tom Purtzer and Nick Faldo, who both finished with 69, Masahiro Kuramoto with a 71, and Des Smyth with a 73.

Tied for eighth place at one-under 287 were Fuzzy Zoeller (70) and Sandy Lyle (74). Arnold Palmer, who opened the tournament with a 1-under-par 71, finished with a 9-over-par 297.

Clampett, who had struggled all through Saturday when he shot 78, lost his lead immediately when Price birdied the first hole with a 20-foot putt to draw even.

Price then sank a 50-footer for another birdie on the second to move in front by two shots when Clampett got the first of his bogeys. But the 22-year-old Californian drew even again with a birdie on the fourth as Price bogeyed.

A 12-foot birdie by Price on the seventh hole gave him a three-shot lead as Clampett was having a lot of difficulty with his tee shots, but then Watson, who had only one birdie on the front nine, at the fourth hole, dramatically stepped into the picture with his eagle on the par-5, 481-yard 11th hole. A superb approach had left him with only a three-foot putt.

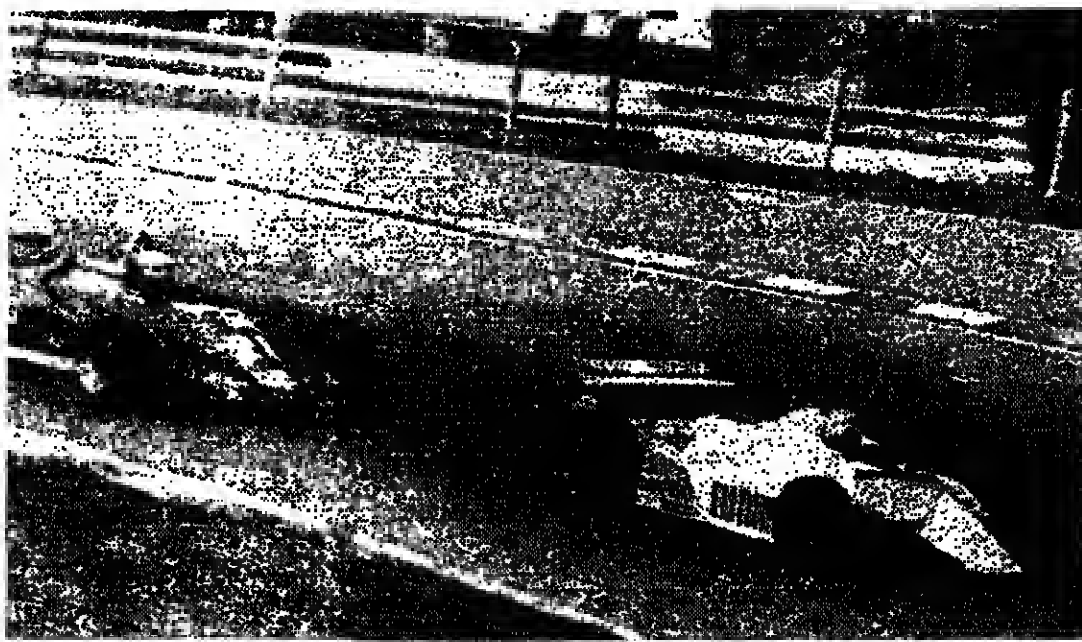
When Price bogeyed the ninth hole, Watson gained the lead for the first time, but Price responded with birdies on the 10th, 11th and 12th holes to go up by three shots.

Then came the disastrous 15th where Price hooked his tee shot, sent his second shot into a bunker 40 yards from the green, hit the face of the bunker with his third shot, advancing the ball only a few feet, and then the green with his fourth shot and then two putts. "I played the last six holes very badly," Price said. "I didn't drive the ball straight and just let it slip. It's typical of the way I was playing six months ago."

Price said that when he reached the turn he noticed that Watson had dropped back to four under. "I thought this was my chance after my three birdies in a row. I thought, just let me play nicely from here on in."

The only other players to win both the British and U.S. Opens in the same year were Bobby Jones in 1926 and 1930, Gene Sarazen in 1932, Ben Hogan in 1953 and Trevino.

Watson now has won seven major championships although he has yet to capture the PGA.



Niki Lauda racing in front of Didier Pironi in the British Grand Prix.

Lauda Captures British Grand Prix; Pironi Takes Over Lead in Standings

United Press International
BRANDS HATCH, England — Niki Lauda turned the British Formula One Grand Prix into a one-man show Sunday, cruising home to victory more than 25 seconds ahead of second-placed Didier Pironi of France.

Lauda, the Austrian who won the 1976 British Grand Prix on the same track, drove superbly in his red-and-white McLaren, and after taking the lead on the 10th of the 76 laps he never looked back.

At one stage, he held a 43-second lead over the rest of the field, and although he visibly eased up over the closing stages it was clear he could not be caught.

Patrick Tambay of France, in his second Formula One drive this season, finished third behind his Ferrari teammate while Pironi took over the lead in the world championship standings.

Lauda completed the 198.63-mile (319.67-kilometer) race in an hour 35 minutes 33.82 seconds at an average speed of 124.7 mph (200.68 kph) to record his second triumph of the season following victory at Long Beach, Calif., in April.

It was the 19th Grand Prix victory of Lauda's career, which restarted this season after a two-year retirement, and it put him into third place in the drivers' standings on 24 points.

Only 10 of the 26 starters completed the race, with a crash on the start line ending the hopes of Rene Arnoux, Riccardo Patrese and Teo Fabi.

The crash occurred after

Patrese's Brabham stalled at the start light turned to green and he was struck by Arnoux's Renault. Debris damaged Fabi's Toleman, and Koke Rosberg, the pole-sitter, was forced to start the race in his Williams at the back of the field after his engine failed to start at the beginning of the warm-up lap.

Watson Out Early

A crash in the early stages of the race also ended the hopes of Lauda's McLaren teammate, John Watson, of repeating his British Grand Prix victory of last year. Watson was involved in a collision with Chico Serra's Fittipaldi and the Osella of Jean-Pierre Jarier.

The challenge of the turbo-charged Brabhams disappeared totally when Nelson Piquet, the Brazilian world champion, was forced to retire after leading for the first nine laps during which time he had opened a 10-second gap over Lauda.

Lauda was quick to acknowledge that his subsequent victory came as a direct result of Piquet's retirement. "It was very fortunate for me because the trouble with the turbos is that it is very hard to overtake them," Lauda said. "I was able to outdistance Pironi at the start and had more good luck when Nelson broke down. Everything went fantastically well for me today."

Once Lauda took the lead, he gained seconds lap by lap. The real dogfighting came for second, third and fourth places, and Pironi was engaged in a fierce exchange with

Derek Warwick of Britain in the middle stages of the race.

Pironi had to fight off attacks from De Angelis to hold onto second position and gain the six points that took him to the lead in the championship, before his teammate Tambay edged De Angelis out of third place on the last lap.

Daly followed up his fifth placing at Detroit and Zandvoort this season with the same result following a gutsy drive that included a tire change and the loss of part of his Williams' offside air.

The most disappointed man Sunday was Rosberg. After gaining pole position for the first time in his career, nothing went right for the 33-year-old Finn and he was eventually forced to retire 26 laps from home when his Williams developed incurable mechanical problems.

BRITISH GRAND PRIX
1. Niki Lauda, Austria, McLaren, 1:35:33.82.
2. Didier Pironi, France, Ferrari, 1:35:59.38.
3. Patrick Tambay, France, Ferrari, 1:36:12.58.
4. Elio de Angelis, Italy, Lotus, 1:36:15.64.
5. Derek Daly, Ireland, Williams, 1:36:15.64.
6. Alain Prost, France, Renault, 1:36:15.64.
7. Bruno Giacomelli, Italy, Alfa Romeo, 1 lap behind.
8. Brian Henton, Britain, Tyrrell, 1 lap behind.
9. Mauro Baldi, Italy, Arrows, 2 laps behind.
10. Josiah Allen, West Germany, 3 laps behind.

FORMULA ONE STANDINGS
1. Piquet, 25 points.
2. Lauda, 24.
3. Lauda, 24.
4. Koke Rosberg, Finland, 21.
5. Prost, 19.
6. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, 19.
7. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 17.
8. De Angelis, 13.
9. Elio de Angelis, Italy, 10.
10. Eddie Cheever, U.S., 9.
11. Nigel Mansell, Britain, 7.
12. Daly, 7.

Bobby Clampett — A Mystery Out in the Open

By Dave Kindred
Washington Post Service

TROON, Scotland — As soon as the plane landed last week, Bobby Clampett drove over to Troon Golf Club. He had been flying all night. He should have been sleeping. Instead, he wanted to see it up.

Scotland, where they invented golf. Where Old Tom Morris won four British Opens a century ago. First thing off the plane, Bobby Clampett hurried to Troon, going past the links of Prestwick Golf Club, where they played the first Open.

"I thought, 'What was it like in 1860 here?'" Clampett said with a child's enthusiasm. "How would the people have gotten to the golf course? Taken a horse and buggy?"

Before he soared to a 6-over-par 78 in the third round, and then shot a 77 Sunday to finish the tournament at par 285, Clampett was the talk of the tournament. He was 11 under par after 36 holes and the championship was all but conceded to him.

For all we know about Bobby Clampett, and the basic information is: bountiful, we still know nothing. He was a mystery out in the open. He has a monk's devotion to the High Tech study of the physics of the golf swing; yet he was hailed off a U.S. Open course as a blaspheming comic for hitting balls while on his knees. Victory is not as important as "the mental challenge to yourself," he says; yet he confesses that "the feeling is there" that he can win major championships.

Some of these contradictions are the baggage of youth not yet sure what to do or how to do it.

Clampett's little side trip to Troon, straight off the plane, reveals more — both his consuming passion with the game he met at age 10 and the restless curiosity that moves him to keep a daily journal. That passion and curiosity are the only things we can identify with certainty about Clampett, except that the kid can flat play lights out.

At 18, he won the California State Amateur, led the U.S. Open for a moment and was an all-American at Brigham Young University (where in the Mormons' backyard he would become a student of Christian Science).

On tour barely two full seasons, he has finished second four times while winning more than \$300,000. Last month, as Tom Watson and Jack Nicklaus wrestled for immortality in the U.S. Open, Clampett finished third — and had a shot to win as late as the 12th hole on Sunday.

Arnold Palmer is 52 and Jack Nicklaus is 42. Tom Watson is 32 and Bobby Clampett is 22. Somewhere, there is a hell of a 12-year-old who will be in a sentence with Bobby Clampett someday.

Johnny Miller says Clampett has the best swing in golf. It is marked by control so steady the swing seems to have been smoothed into place. The take-away is slow and smooth, with extension that gives the little guy (5 feet 10, 140 pounds) unusual power. At the top of his low-through, Clampett allows not even the

slightest wiggle of the club. It is as if we have seen a machine strike a golf ball.

The machine analogy comes easily, for Clampett ascribes much of his success to the teachings of a Carmel Valley (Calif.) Ranch golf pro, Ben Doyle, a disciple of "The Golfing Machine," an instruction book by Homer Kelley.

"I'm a mechanic more than an artist," Clampett said. "I always try to develop rather than let it happen naturally. Ben Doyle, since I was 13, has done all the film work on my swing. I have worked hard to build a golf swing with Ben. He has perhaps an idealistic view of the swing. When I was a junior, he took swing photographs of the best players — Arnold Palmer, Jack Nicklaus, Johnny Miller, Ben Hogan, Sam Snead, Byron Nelson.

"In the concept of 'The Golfing Machine,' we tried to analyze each component of their golf swings and find out why they're the best players in the world. I'm writing a book now in my spare time. It's a continuation of 'The Golfing Machine.' My book explains the model I'm looking for."

The more the assembled journalists listened to such wanderings, the more they put together a picture of Bobby Clampett as the robot pro. He may be a machine. Take away the curly blond hair ("his hair is a cross between a young Albert Schweitzer and Harpo Marx," said a BBC commentator) and pull off the Barry Manilow mask — and, voila, you can see the computer tentacles that caused this machine, Bobby Clampett, to strike a golf ball perfectly.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Hinault Wins Individual Time Trial

MARTIGUES, France — Bernard Hinault, greeted by cheering crowds, Sunday won the 14th stage individual time trial in the Tour de France road cycling race, retaining the overall leader's yellow jersey. Hinault, shooting for his fourth Tour victory in five years, completed the 33-kilometer circuit around this small Mediterranean coastal city in 45 minutes 12 seconds.

Hinault once again demonstrated his speed in individual time trials despite the suffocating heat that left him out of breath at the finish line. Jan Van Houwelingen of the Netherlands took second place, 48 seconds behind the Frenchman, while Daniel Gisiger of Switzerland was third, 53 seconds back.

Davey Moore in TKO Over Kalule

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Davey Moore, in only his 11th professional bout and fighting past the seventh round for the first time, retained the World Boxing Association junior middleweight title Saturday by stopping Ayub Kalule of Uganda in the 10th round.

Moore, his left eye almost closed, hit Kalule with a left hook to the head that swayed the challenger late in the 10th round. The 23-year-old champion delivered a right to the jaw and then landed at least 20 punches to the head, leaving Kalule defenseless in his own corner. The referee stopped the fight with two seconds left in the round.

Kalule, a 28-year-old Ugandan living in Denmark, was trying to regain the championship he lost last June when he was knocked out in the ninth round by Sugar Ray Leonard in Houston. That had been his only loss in 41 pro fights until Saturday. Moore, now 11-0 with eight knockouts as a pro after a 96-6 amateur record, won the title with a sixth-round knockout of Japan's Tadashi Mifuna in Tokyo last February.

Transvaal Beats Europeans in Rugby

JOHANNESBURG — Transvaal beat an Irish-led team of European rugby stars Saturday, 32-22, in a match inaugurating 70,000-seat Ellis Park stadium. Transvaal scored two converted tries in injury time after the visitors had led 22-21, at the end of regulation time.

Center Piet van der Vyver accounted for 21 points and scrumhalf Harry Viljoen, wing Dries Maritz and flyhalf Errol Tobias also scored tries. Dusty Hare (14 points) and John Carleton of England and Dominique Erbeni of France scored for the visitors, whose controversial tour takes them to Cape Town for a match against Western Province Tuesday, then back to Ellis Park for an unofficial test match against a South African Rugby Board XV next Saturday.

Clerc Takes WCT Event in Austria

ZELL AM SEE, Austria — José-Luis Clerc routed Heinz Guenthardt on Sunday, 6-0, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1, to win a WCT tennis tournament here. Clerc, ranked fifth in the world, advanced to the final by defeating José Higueras, 6-3, 6-1, on Saturday. Guenthardt, unseeded, upset Balazs Taroczy and Tomas Smid on his way to the final. The \$300,000 purse was the largest for a tournament in Austria.

In Stuttgart, meanwhile, Ramesh Krishnan of India won a Grand Prix tournament Sunday by surprising top-seeded Sandy Mayer, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3, 7-6. Krishnan collected \$14,200 for the victory. In Saturday's semifinals, Mayer defeated Peter Elter, 6-3, 6-1, and Krishnan downed Uli Pinner, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

In Bastad, Sweden, Mats Wilander defeated Gustavo Tiberti on Sunday, 7-6, 6-3, to move into the final of the Swedish Open Grand Prix tournament. His opponent will be Henrik Sundstrom, who beat Thomas Hogstedt, 6-2, 6-4.

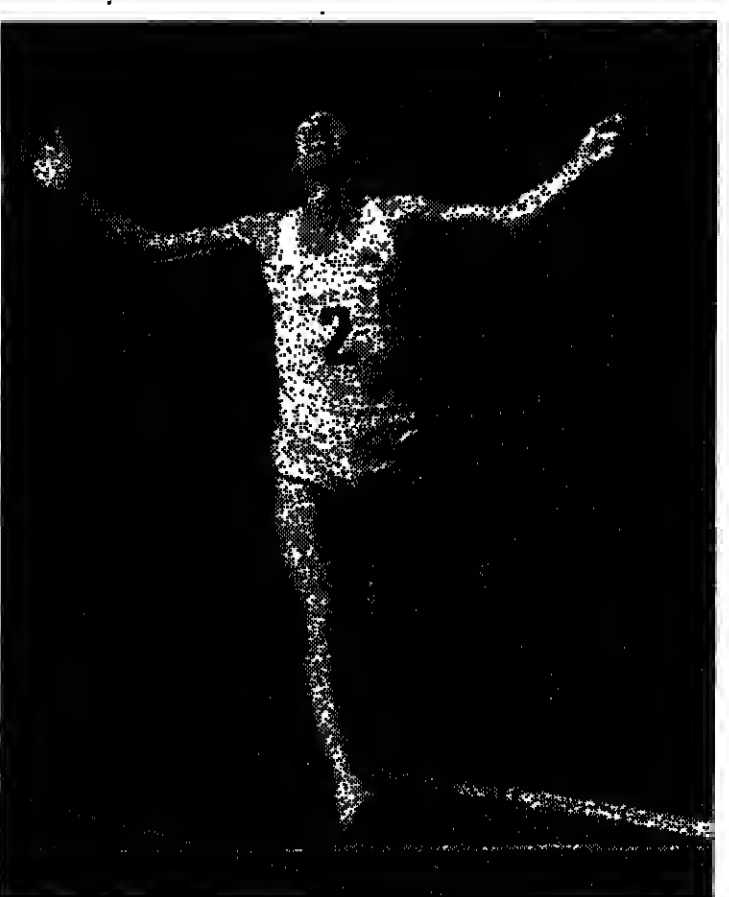
And in Brookline, Mass., Mel Purcell upset Ivan Lendl, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, Saturday to reach the semifinals of the U.S. pro championships. Guillermo Vilas overcame Eric Fromm, 6-4, 7-5; Fernando Lusa defeated Alejandro Gannabal, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3, and Yannick Noah beat John Alexander, 6-1, 7-6.

Ruzici Beats Gadusek in Monte Carlo

MONTE CARLO — Virginia Ruzici of Romania defeated Bonnie Gadusek, 6-1, 7-6, Saturday in the title match of the Kim Cup tennis tournament.

The Romanian, who was the seeded second, took the first set in 25 minutes with little difficulty. But she had to fight to a tie-break in the second set, during which neither player managed a service break. It was the second time Ruzici, 27, has won the Monte Carlo tournament. Her previous victory was in 1977.

Gadusek, an 18-year-old American, upset top seed Sylvia Hanika of West Germany on Friday to reach the final.



David Moorcroft takes the 3,000-meter race at Crystal Palace.

Moorcroft Clocks Second-Fastest 3,000 Meters

By Peter Onos
Washington Post Service

LONDON — David Moorcroft, Britain's new track hero, broke away from a field of world-class competitors Saturday night to run the second-fastest 3,000-meter race on record, 7 minutes 32.79 seconds.

Moorcroft, who set the world record at 5,000 meters in Oslo earlier this month, outpaced such celebrated runners as Britain's Steve Ovett and American Steve Scott, who finished 10th and fifth, respectively.

The race at London's Crystal Palace was originally intended as a match between Ovett and Britain's other outstanding middle-distance runner, Sebastian Coe. After Coe was forced to withdraw after suffering a hairline fracture of his leg earlier this month, meet organizers brought together a field that included many of the world's best runners.

Henry Rono of Kenya, who dropped out at the last minute Saturday, holds the record for 3,000 meters of 7:32.1. He had come under pressure from the Kenyan Athletic Federation that had considered challenging his entry in the meet because of his refusal to join an African team in the United States recently.

Second in the race was Sydney Maree, a South African who lives in the United States and attends Villanova University.

He stayed with Moorcroft throughout the race and passed him on the last backstretch. But Moorcroft, still riding high from his record performance in Norway, retook the lead coming off the final turn and won by about four yards.

The most disappointing performance was Ovett's. He has been

slowly recovering from an injury last winter. Earlier this month he dropped out of a race in Paris complaining of stomach pains. And Saturday he was not in good form and left the track hanging his head.

While Ovett and Coe had been expected to vie this season for the position of the world's top middle distance runner, that distinction, at least for the moment, belongs to Moorcroft. He is a widely respected but previously little-known

competitor who was champion in the Commonwealth Games and European Cup but never considered a prime contender for world record marks.

Following behind Moorcroft and Maree was John Walker of New Zealand, the 1975 world record holder in the 3,000 meters, who is running faster than he was six years ago. Other celebrated names such as West Germany's Thomas Wessinghage and Kenyans Mike Boit and Peter Koech finished far back.

Moorcroft's time set a British record. The winner said the contest was "much more of a race" than he expected with the runners more tightly packed than some had predicted. He said he expected Ovett and Scott to dominate the field, and he was grateful to Maree for closing on him in the final lap and forcing a last burst of speed toward the finish.

The 3,000 meters is something of an stepchild in international competition. There is no Olympic gold medal and most middle-distance runners concentrate on either 1,500 meters or 5,000 meters. The top-class field Saturday gave 3,000 meters the kind of attention it has rarely received and established it as a major new test in championship running.

Spilman's Home Run in 10th Gives Astros a 4-3 Triumph Over Pirates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HOUSTON — Harry Spilman hit a home run with one out in the 10th inning Saturday night, giving the Houston Astros a 4-3 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Spilman hit the first pitch delivered to him by Kent Tekulve (6-4). It was his first home run of the season and his first as an Astro, and it made a winner of Joe Niekro (9-6).

Pittsburgh tied the game, 3-3, in the sixth when Dave Parker doubled with one out and scored an out later when Dale Berra singled to center.

The Pirates scored a run in the first when Omar Moreno walked and stole second. One out later, Bill Madlock singled to right to drive in Moreno.

The Astros took a 2-1 lead in the third. Dickie Thorn hit his second homer of the year, a leadoff shot. Ray Knight singled and advanced to second on a wild pitch. Jose Cruz then hit a slow bouncer to Berra, who threw wildly to first allowing Knight to score.

Houston made it 3-1 in the fourth when Phil Garner tripled and scored on Art Howe's single. Pittsburgh closed to 3-2 in the fifth when Steve Nicosia singled. Moreno walked and Johnny Ray doubled.

Phillies 5, Giants 3

In San Francisco, Mike

Philadelphia's 5-3 victory over San Francisco. The Phillies second baseman, Manny Trillo, set a National League record by handling his 419th chance without an error. The old record was set by Ken Hubbs in 1962. After fubbing his first chance of the season, Trillo has gone 79 straight games without an error. Ken Boswell holds that record of 85.

Expos 4, Padres 1

In San Diego, Bill Gullickson pitched a seven-hitter and Warren Cromartie capped a three-run second

inning with a two-run double as Montreal beat San Diego, 4-1. The Expos spoiled the major-league pitching debut of Andy Hawkins, and have now won three games in a row. Gullickson (7-5) pitched his first complete game in 19 starts this year with only Sixto Lezcano's eighth home run in the fifth spoiling his shutout. Gullickson struck out six, including Ruppert Jones four times.

Dodgers 6, Mets 5

In Los Angeles, Dusty Baker and Ron Cey each hit two-run singles with one out in the bottom of the ninth as Los Angeles rallied to

beat New York, 6-5, despite two home runs by Dave Kingman. Kingman hit his 24th and 25th homers to drive in four runs. He took the major-league lead in home runs and has hit six and driven in 12 runs in his last six games.

Braves 9, Cubs 4

In Chicago, Chris Chambliss hit two RBI singles. Dale Murphy drove in two runs with a single and a double and Glenn Hubbard had a two-run triple for Atlanta as the Braves defeated Chicago, 9-4. Bob Walk (8-6) allowed 10 hits and struck out five in eight innings to earn the victory. Dickie Noles (6-8) yielded seven runs in 4 1/2 innings before Mike Proly relieved.

Cardinals 4, Reds 2

In St. Louis, Darrell Porter, Tommy Herr and Mike Ramsey drove in runs in the seventh inning to assure St. Louis of a 4-2 victory over Cincinnati. The runs were scored off Mario Soto (8-6), and the rally was helped by a one-out error by the Reds' second baseman Tom Lawless. Bob Forsch (9-5) won for the first time since June 14.

Red Sox 8, Royals 4

In the American League, at Boston, Rick Miller tripled with the bases filled in the eighth inning to highlight a six-run rally that broke

loss was the seventh in a row for the Royals.

Yankees 4, A's 1

In New York, Jerry Mumphy and Bobby Murcer each hit a two-run homer, and Shane Rawley pitched the first complete-game victory of his career with a five-hitter as New York won, 4-1, over Oakland. Primarily a reliever, Rawley (5-4) yielded Oakland's run in the ninth on consecutive doubles by Jeff Burroughs and Mickey Klutts.

Indians 10, Angels 4

In Cleveland, Rick Manning drove in three runs with a bases-loaded walk and a two-run single to help Cleveland walk away with a 10-4 victory over California. The loss snapped a six-game California winning streak. Miguel Dilone's groundout sent home the lead run in Cleveland's four-run seventh inning, and Bill Nohrondy and Mike Hargrove hit two-run singles. But 11 walks issued by Angel pitchers made the difference.

Brewers 5, White Sox 2

In Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas lined a two-run, tie-breaking double with one out in the eighth, rallying Milwaukee to its seventh straight victory, a 5-2 triumph over Chicago. Cecil Cooper singled to lead off the eighth against reliever Salome Barajas (5-3). Then Ted Simmons was safe on a single

ball moved the runners over before Thomas hit his double. It made a winner of rookie Pete Ladd, who was recalled Friday from Vancouver of the Pacific Coast League.

Blue Jays 11, Rangers 3

In Toronto, Ernie Whit hit a three-run double to complete a seven-run second inning in which Toronto sent 11 batters to the plate, helping the Blue Jays to an 11-3 victory over Texas. Roy Lee Jackson (3-6) ended a six-game losing streak in relief, shutting out Texas in his six innings. He gave up one hit, struck out four and walked one in retiring the last 13 batters.

Orioles 8, Mariners 4

In Baltimore, the Orioles scored four runs in the second inning and four in a wild fourth, then, on the strength of four innings of shutout relief from Storm Davis, defeated Seattle, 8-4. Three Orioles, including Manager Earl Weaver, were ejected in a fourth-inning squabble over a close call at first base after Eddie Murray appeared to beat a throw on the end of a double play but was called out.

Tigers 8, Twins 4

In Minneapolis, Larry Herndon's three-run homer in the sixth and run-scoring single in the seventh gave Detroit an 8-4 victory over Minnesota. Jerry Ujdur (3-5)

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
East				
Pittsburgh	50	38	.568	—
St. Louis	50	40	.556	1
Brooklyn	46	42	.522	4
Cincinnati	46	42	.517	4½
New York	41	49	.456	10
Philadelphia	37	55	.402	15
West				
San Francisco	53	34	.609	—
San Diego	50	37	.571	4
Los Angeles	42	42	.500	7
San Francisco	42	48	.463	13
San Francisco	39	49	.444	14½
San Francisco	34	55	.381	20
AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
East				
Baltimore	51	37	.580	—
New York	52	36	.591	½
Philadelphia	46	39	.541	5
Washington	45	41	.523	8½
New York	40	42	.488	14½
Washington	40	44	.476	16
West				
Chicago	51	28	.643	—
St. Louis	47	40	.540	3
Chicago	45	38	.541	4
Chicago	46	43	.517	5
Chicago	38	53	.416	14
Chicago	35	49	.417	19½
Chicago	28	62	.311	27½

